Daily Report

Latin America

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Cuba

Foreign Ministry 'Condemns' U.S. Attacks on Iraq

PA1901135893 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 1300 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Cuba has condemned the United States for its air raids on Iraq, considering them a threat to international peace and security. Raul Barzaga, director of the Foreign Ministry North Africa and Middle East Directorate, said Washington manipulates the UN decisions and the air attacks on the Arab country are not the result of the mandate of either the UN Security Council or General Assembly.

The diplomat said Cuba rejects and condemns the new U.S. aggressive action, which shows the U.S. desire to proclaim itself the world's policeman and prevent the search for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the Persian Gulf crisis. Barzaga reaffirmed Cuba would support any initiative to prevent the worsening of the Iraqi conflict.

Commentary on Relations With U.S. New Administration

PA2101032593 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Roberto Morejon commentary]

[Text] As of 20 January, the new U.S. Government will be facing a complex foreign policy chess board that includes deteriorated relations with Cuba. The past three U.S. administrations decidedly contributed to this situation. The administration headed by the departing president, George Bush, intensified the economic and commercial blockade on Cuba with its approval of the Torricelli Law, in spite of criticism from its allies for trying to make them participate in the siege against the largest of the Antilles islands.

As Cuban Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon said recently, this coercive measure violates the human rights of all the Cubans. One of the priorities the Cuban Foreign Ministry has for 1993 is the diplomatic struggle against the blockade, especially at the United Nations, where the matter will be analyzed again in September.

The Cuban position regarding the United States is very clear. It is aimed at either resisting Washington's traditional belligerence, as it has been doing until now, or at maintaining normal relations if certain conditions are met.

Alarcon said in November 1992 to the Mexican daily EL DIA that one thing the Cubans have learned how to do, from experience, is to resist successive U.S. administrations. We are prepared to continue doing that, but we have never closed any door to a respectful dialogue.

More recently, during an interview granted to Cuban and Costa Rican television stations, the Cuban foreign minister reiterated his country's disposition to maintain normal relations as long as international laws and principles are respected.

Of course, bilateral meetings must be based on acknowledgement of Cuba's independence, something past U.S. administrations have refused to accept. The past administrations have tried to impose on the island the political course the White House may find appropriate.

In the opinion of Alcibiades Hidalgo, Cuba's ambassador to the United Nations, the new U.S. Government will have the opportunity to make rectifications to a mistaken policy. We would prefer he does not waste this opportunity, Hidalgo noted. If there is a rectification, Hidalgo went on, Cuba would be disposed, within the framework of strict respect for international law, to look for the best solution to controversial issues.

Lezcano Discusses Elections With Student Leaders

FL1901213093 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Jorge Lezcano Perez, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba in Havana City Province, has met at the university with representatives of the Federation of University Students [FEU] and students from all centers of higher learning in the capital. The main topic of conversation was the need to be united during the upcoming electoral campaign. Journalist Mariela Diaz gives us the details.

[Diaz] Before the talks with Lezcano, the group of student representatives from the capital's centers of higher learning laid a wreath at the monument to Julio Antonio Mella and called on all Cuban students to pay homage to the student fighter, who founded the FEU, on the 90th anniversary of his birth in March.

Lezcano explained to the university students that the 24 February elections constitute a real political challenge. Lezcano said: These are going to be very confrontational days, because the elections have turned into a political and ideological struggle, and this situation has been created for us by our enemies. Our conditions are difficult conditions in which to hold elections, and we have already surmounted the first stage very successfully.

Lezcano discussed at some length the new step in the electoral process.

[Begin Lezcano recording] Some elections are coming up, elections in which we have no experience, in which the deputies and provincial assembly delegates are elected through a direct vote by the population. The first thing that must be taken into account is how these candidacies come about. Where do these deputies who are going to be proposed to the population come from?

Who are the people proposing them? What was the procedure used to choose them?

I can tell you—to every Cuban first—that the pool from which these people are going to come has had 60,000 people in it. Because of the number of inhabitants, it is up to our capital to elect 108 deputies. The pool from which the proposed candidates to the 108 deputy positions was taken is of about 12,000 people. [end recording]

[Diaz] Now it is a matter of turning 24 February into a revolutionary victory, which can be done only through the people's unity.

Ross Encourages Workers Participation in Elections

FL1901234693 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2032 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Pedro Ross has said that on 20 January and beginning in Guantanamo Province, labor union assemblies will be held to analyze the progress of the sugar harvest and the support given to the People's Government electoral process. The secretary general of the Cuban Workers Federation [CTC] said they will discuss the importance of promoting the participation of the workers in February's elections in which, besides exercising their right to vote, they will defend the conquests of the Revolution. Pedro Ross underscored that every worker should become an activist of the electoral process in his home, in his committee for the Defense of the Revolution, and everywhere else he goes and that they must vote for the candidate that represents the best of the people.

In the presence of the national secretariat of the CTC, Pedro Ross said these assemblies will begin in the chief municipalities and that they would extend to all localities because it is important to inform the workers of the meaning of the elections.

Castro Attends Scientific Research Centers Meeting

FL2001025093 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Report by Luci Gispert on the "Exclusive" program]

[Text] With the presence of our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, an important meeting bringing together scientific research centers in Havana Province is being held here at Cenpalab, the National Laboratory Animal Breeding Center, in Bejucal Municipality. The meeting is to plan the work to be done in 1993. Here they are analyzing strategies to handle the application of achievements and their priorities, which will depend on resource shortages. This was the focus of the participants' discussions during the afternoon.

I wanted to tell you that at this meeting, which is also attended by Candido Palmero, the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba for Havana Province, they have called for integrating efforts to find an immediate solution, as quickly as possible and by using all the means provided by this potential, for the lack of certain foods, including meat and milk, which as we all know have suffered a sharp decrease in recent times.

Another subject discussed quite a bit at this meeting was the exodus of professionals, primarily in agricultural areas. In this regard, Dr. Carlos Borroto, the director of the Havana Higher Institute for Agricultural-Livestock Sciences, suggested concentrating on recruitment for these centers by keeping in mind the place of residence, so that once the students graduate they will stay in their municipalities.

As customary at these kinds of colloquia, Fidel expressed interest in some of the most recent achievements, such as (?trofin), a tonic for the elderly which has been developed at the Biological Products Center.

Finally, I wanted to explain to you that Havana Province has 24,000 professionals and 11 polytechnical institutes. The final part of this major meeting that is being held at Cenpalab was ended with the information that the Eighth National Science and Technology Forum will be held jointly at Cenpalab and the Finlay Institute.

Expresses Interest in Agriculture Program

FL2001155893 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] At a meeting with professionals from the agricultural and food program sphere, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro expressed interest in the latest scientific improvements by the Havana institutions responsible for the agricultural and food program. More than they related past successes, these scientists from Havana discussed prospects in the search for more productive and resistant varieties, in animal health, and, particularly, in the development of biofertilizers as substitutes for chemical fertilizers. Fidel praised the performance of the centers devoted to science, and recognized the progress they have made in the work of persuading producers to introduce scientific improvements in the agricultural-livestock sphere.

Castro also highlighted the work of the multidisciplinary groups in the university research centers' schools of agronomy, and polytechnical schools. Fidel, who expressed his satisfaction with the meeting held at the National Laboratory Animal Breeding Center, Cenpalab, said that to have turned Havana into a scientific power and achieved cooperation among its centers is an example of the progress the Revolution has made.

Highlights Accomplishments of Centers

FL2001163893 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro affirmed that the science workers are capable of meeting the difficult trials they will have to face this year, when it will be

necessary to make greater efforts, both physical and intellectual. Summing up a meeting of Havana Province's scientific centers, Castro pointed out that we are at a moment that requires a special effort, greater tenacity, and not becoming discouraged in view of the difficulties. At the same time, he stressed the work of the researchers has shown that applying scientific and technical improvements to production is neither a whim nor a routine matter; it is, rather, essential and strategic. The presence of professionals and technicians is noticeable in the fields, said our commander in chief, who highlighted the work of the multidisciplinary groups from the polytechnical schools and university research center schools of agronomy.

Among other examples of technical applications, Fidel mentioned: the fact that during this planting campaign, almost all potatoes were planted in land that had been leveled; the mechanization of the carrot planting; and the fact that other crops, such as boniato, had been planted from seed banks.

The introduction of plant varieties resistant to disease, salinity, and the inclemencies of the weather; the increasing expansion of the Voisin Rational Grazing System; and the development of biofertilizers were some of the main tasks also enumerated by Castro. He added that it had been necessary to make these efforts during a year when several adverse factors peculiar to the special period coincided: the harvest difficulties, swings in the weather, and even the elections to form people's government bodies.

He said: our fields, particularly sugarcane, are suffering the consequences of the fertilizer shortage, which has forced us to seek alternatives, while the livestock industry has also had to face a critical lack of fodder.

Fidel stressed cattle-raising, where he suggested we struggle first and foremost against subjective factors, in addition to accelerating the introduction of the Voisin Rational Grazing System and (?saving) the fodder development program.

Raul Castro Congratulates Medicine Faculty Personnel

FL2001181693 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1502 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] A recent evaluation by the Ministry of Public Health gave a 5-point rating to Pinar del Rio Province's Medical Sciences Faculty, the first in Cuba to receive this rating. A GRANMA article points out that almost a month ago, when Army General Raul Castro visited this province, he received a letter from the students and workers of this faculty which for many years has been considered one of Cuba's best.

The workers and students of Pinar del Rio Province's Medical Sciences Faculty are rejoicing at having received Raul's congratulations and being called to continue as the vanguard among higher education centers.

On 28 January, in salute to Marti's 140th birthday anniversary, this center's students and workers will participate for one month in tobacco crop tasks.

Robaina Outlines Major UJC Tasks for 1993

FL2001152293 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0310 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Roberto Robaina, the first secretary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], said during a recent visit to Pinar del Rio Province that our youth will not relinquish any of the ground they have gained, and they will conquer new areas in labor, science, and the economic and political fields. He stressed this is the UJC's main task for 1993 and it will be fulfilled although this year will be unlike 1991 or 1992. Robaina said we must speak of greater independence, and later said that our schools teach a lot, but do not educate as much as they could and should. He also said the family and society should participate in solving the speech and grammar problems that still exist.

Robaina announced that debates on the subjects of the UJC congress will be held beginning on 22 January and lasting until December.

Ross Attends Signing of WFTU, CPUSTAL Agreement

FL1901234393 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] This morning, a joint cooperation agreement was signed between the regional American Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] and the Permanent Congress for Latin American Workers Trade Union Unity [CPUSTAL]. Eva Alvarez reports from the headquarters of the Cuban Workers Federation [CTC].

[Alvarez] The agreement was signed by Panamanian Jose Manuel Menenses, coordinating secretary of the CPUSTAL, and by Chilean Jose Luis Otis Arcos, regional secretary of the WFTU, in the presence of Politburo Member Pedro Ross Leal, secretary general of the CTC, along with other members of the national secretariat of the CTC.

In 1993, the two organizations have agreed to develop activities such as maintaining and developing the "Let Us Defend The Hope" solidarity campaign with Cuba; celebrate the continental debate on the new challenges that the labor unions are facing in coordination with important labor union organizations from Mexico in March 1993; and support the fulfillment of the labor union meeting of solidarity with Cuba on the occasion of 1 May. Among other missions of labor union nature, they will carry out educational activities and seminars for the formation of labor union leaders at the Lazaro Pena School of Leaders.

The main goals of the agreement that was signed are to support the development of the unitarian, combative, and democratic labor union movement on the continent,

as well as internally strengthening the WFTU, the CPUSTAL, and the national labor union organizations.

Raul Castro, Rosales del Toro Inspect Eastern Army

FL2001182493 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Army General Raul Castro has extended his congratulations to all forces involved in the recent inspections of Eastern Army troops. Castro, who is second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, highlighted Banes Municipality, and pointed out the work done by the party first secretary and the chief of staff of Banes Municipality, as well as the work of the presidents of the Los Angeles and Las Flores defense zones.

Earlier, Major General Ulises Rosales del Toro, first vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and head of the general staff, had pointed out that the inspection proved that the commander in chief's directives for the special period had been complied with, as had the working instructions given the Armed Forces by Army General Raul Castro.

After affirming that the Eastern Army has again shown it is possible to obtain good results under conditions as adverse as the current ones, Gen. Rosales del Toro acknowledged the serious work of individual preparation, maintanance, and preservation of the equipment and armament, and discipline by the personnel, which they combine—stressed Rosales del Toro—with the magnificent attitude and high morale of combatants and the population in general.

Commentary Views Progress in Agriculture Sector

PA2001170593 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Commentary by Roberto Morejon]

[Text] Last year was the most difficult year endured by the Cubans since the triumph of the people's revolution on 1 January 1959. Nevertheless, encouraging progress was made in some sectors of the economy.

Cuban agriculture closed 1992 with a drop in some products but the production of tubers, vegetables, and corn grew by 4,451,800 quintals. Last year, state farm workers and cooperatives, basically, harvested 34,538,000 quintals of the products listed here. In 1991, the production had been 33,412,000. [all figures as heard]

Some factors that contributed to this success include the stability of the field workers and more discipline in the planting, cultivating, and harvesting of crops.

According to experts, the contribution of the so-called contingents was decisive. In Cuba, the name contingent is given to highly productive brigades.

A larger incorporation of workers from cities and towns in farm work was encouraging. This participation has been growing since 1990.

For example, in Havana Province, which provides agricultural goods to the province's 1 million citizens and to the 2 million citizens of neighboy Havana City, the capital, it has been noticed that in the past two years more people from the capital have been participating in agricultural tasks.

From July 1990 to December 1992, more than 600,000 people from Havana City marched voluntarily to the fields of Havana Province in response to biweekly mobilizations by labor unions.

The workers from the cities have served to compensate for the shortage in farm hands that resulted from the exodus of young rural people who decided in recent years to take advantage of study and labor options that exist in the cities.

The 1992 record production of tubers, vegetables, and corn in Cuba did not fully satisfy the needs of the island's almost 11 million people: There are shortages of other food products as a result of the U.S. economic blockade and the loss of traditional commercial partners. However, as Cuban Agriculture Minister Carlos Perez has said, it is possible to secure more tubers, vegetables, and grains this year thanks to the experience that has been acquired and to the efficient work-style that has been adopted.

Antigua and Barbuda

Union Leader Critical of Structural Adjustment

FL2101141393 Bridgetown CANA in English 1316 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] St. John's, Antigua, Jan 21, CANA—President of the Antigua and Barbuda Public Service Association, James Spencer, has complained that industrial relations here have deteriorated. He told public servants: "We have to come face to face with the reality that industrial relations in the public sector have, by and large, deteriorated.... Collective bargaining in our sector is being restricted either through IMF (International Monetary Fund) conditionalities or by the unilateral intervention of our employer, utilizing state power to determine wages."

Spencer called on public servants to "remain resolute and determined to wage war against the bitter pill of structural adjustment and job insecurity which seriously affect our members. We are indeed aware of the fact that this economic recession is impacting heavily on workers, and our employer continues to lament about financial stress and strain," the union leader said.

Spencer also said there was an urgent need for trade unions and associations "to come together and engage in serious collaboration in areas such as collective bargaining, research, and education (to) design the methodology that will be employed in standing up to future

challenges." He called for the revision of labour laws throughout the region and "the introduction of a new one that will protect workers."

Haiti

CEP, Candidates Call Elections 'Great Success'

FL2001223293 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 2100 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Most Haitians, if not almost all, stayed home on 18 January, the date when the electoral council held partial elections for 10 senators and four deputies. Electoral activities in Port-au- Prince and the main provincal cities were very limited. But it seems that the situation was less critical in the remote areas.

After the elections, everyone could see satisfaction on both sides. The Permanent Electoral Council [CEP] and all the candidates, who were registered in the race, were boasting. In their opinion, the elections were a great success without any serious flaw. At the same time, the president of the council, Balthazar Saimphar Line, announced that he had invalidated the elections for the Department of the West, due to several violations that he said he would not tolerate. Ballot papers were everywhere on the floor, reports and ballot boxes were crushed, crumpled, and so on in the Departmental Electoral Office of the West. So far, we have not received from the six candidates of the Department of the West reactions which would say that they do not at all agree with this council's decision. On the contrary, two candidates including Arnold Antonin and Daniel Narcisse stated that they are ready for the new date which the council will set to hold elections again for the Department of the West.

Further satisfaction came from all the political parties and organizations which called for a boycott of the elections. Those parties thanked the Haitian people for staying home and refraining from participating in those elections which are said to be not credible and for having complied with a strike which they called for on 18 January. Actually, in the capital as well as in the provincial cities, the doors of almost all schools were closed, public and private transportation was reduced, and commercial activities were somewhat paralyzed, especially in the downtown. The public administration, however, did work normally.

CEP Invalidates Election in West Department

FL1901164993 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1200 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] The electoral council opened over 6,000 Registration and Voting Offices [BIV's] throughout the nine departments of the country to allow the public to go to the polls to designate 10 senators and four deputies on 18 January. The BIV's were divided as follows: 569 for the Grand'Anse Department, 615 for the Department of the South, 2231 for the Department of the West, 433 for the Department of the Southeast, 963 for the Artibonite Department, 484 for the Center Department, 718 for the Department of the North, 241 for the Department of the Northeast, and 296 for the Department of the Northwest.

The first round of the elections took place on 18 January. There were no crowds at the polling places. Many BIV's spent the entire day without receiving a voter. The people of the capital preferred to stay home at the invitation of political groups that called, as early as last weekend, for a strike on 18 January to show their disapproval of the elections.

Furthermore, the first round of elections should allow the officials to replace nine senators whose constitutional two-year mandates expired and to replace the late Senator Alberto Joseph. The elections should allow four other deputies to enter the [legislative] chamber either to replace some who died or to fill posts vacant since the December 1990 elections.

A total of 47 candidates for senators and 15 candidates for deputies ran under the banners of 10 political parties or as independents for the departments and districts where seats were vacant. The 47 candidates for senators were divided into six for the Department of the West, 12 for the Southeast, three for the Department of the North, two for the Northeast, two for Artibonite, two for the Center, six for the South, six for Grand'Anse, and eight for the Northwest. As for the candidates for deputies, there were four for the district of Saint-Raphael, three for the district of Pignon, five for the district of Terrier-Rouge, and three for the district of Petit Trou de Nippes.

The electoral council has not set a date for the publication of election results. But according to the electoral calendar, the first results should be available this weekend so that the second round can take place on 25 January.

Immediately after the closing of the BIV's, the president of the electoral council, Balthazar Saimphar Line, condemned the disorder he noted in the Departmental Electoral Office of the West during the election. Balthazar, in an effort to maintain the credibility of the institution he leads, has decided to invalidate the election held in the Department of the West. The Permanent Electoral Council [CEP] president says he is satisfied with the proper unfolding of the elections throughout the country despite attacks and propaganda.

[Begin Line recording] Despite attacks by terrorists like that in the Northeast where a Communal Electoral Office and all its materials were burned this morning—when we learned that, we hastened immediately to replace the burned materials—despite all disinformation, we assert that the electoral process has proceeded very well today throughout the country.

However, we have noted a serious anomaly in the Departmental Electoral Office [BED] of the West. We do not know whether it is infiltration, we do not know whether it is provocation, we do not know what it is. But

in view of what we noted—ballots on the floor, ballot boxes on the floor, reports on the floor in the West BED—to ensure the credibility of this process, the council cannot give its backing to such brigandage. It has decided to invalidate the elections for the Department of the West. The council has decided to invalidate the senatorial elections only for the Department of the West. It will begin issuing partial results for the eight other departments within the next few hours. This is the statement I wanted to make to the nation tonight.

We thank the citizens in the West who carried out their duties (?despite) disorder and the incompetence of some officials. We also assert that corrective administrative measures will be taken as early as tonight against those responsible for this brigandage in the West. I will not support it and I have decided to invalidate the elections held in the West. We will issue results for the other departments in the next few hours. Thank you. [end recording]

CEP Issues Partial Results of 18 Jan Balloting

FL2001223393 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1145 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] There are no definitive results from the 18 January ballot. The Permanent Electoral Council [CEP] promised the results within hours of closing the offices. The council should announce the winners before the holding of a possible second ballot on 25 January. However, the preliminary breakdown made in the Departmental Electoral Offices indicate a profile of the winners.

In the Southeast, the incumbent senator is losing. In the Central Department, Serge Gilles, the incumbent senator, was leading his only rival, Reynold Georges. Nothing is known of the results in Artibonite, where Dejean Belizaire was running again. A deputy told the press of several blatant irregularities. We will have more details on that later in this broadcast.

The partial list of results of the first ballot for the Senate issued by the electoral council shows that 15,000 people participated in the ballot in the Southeast. Mrs. Martin Margareth from the Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti [MIDH] is leading with 33.27 percent of the initial votes and Mr. Lamarque Jocelin, an independent, with 27.30 percent in second position. Guy Bauduy, incumbent senator, who presented himself to contest the reliability of those elections, is in seventh position with 209 votes or 5.91 percent.

In the Northeast, the Nationalistic and Progressive Revolutionary Party of Haiti [Panpra] incumbent Senator Andre Amos is leading. In the Northeast, 1,777 people voted with 1,546 for Andre Amos who is leading with 87 percent. In Artibonite, Belizaire Dejean from the National Patriotic Movement of 28 November, the departing president of the National Assembly, is also leading with 86.57 percent. In the Artibonite Department, 31,000 people voted. In the Central Department, Serge Gilles is leading the votes. Serge Gilles eliminates Reynold Georges, his only rival, with 73.38 percent. In the Grand-Anse Department, a MIDH member, Gille (Louisne) is leading with 35.71 percent. He is followed by a member of the 2 December Committee, Jean-Felix Willy, with 25.57 percent. We will have further details, especially in the provinces from our correspondents.

Senate Candidate Narcisse on Election Invalidation

FL2001182193 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1200 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Daniel Narcisse, candidate for senator in the Department of the West, says he does not quite agree with the electoral council president's decision to invalidate the elections in the Department of the West. The candidate says the council should not make the decision for the entire department because it is only in Port-au-Prince that problems were noted.

[Begin Narcisse recording] We make it a point to say that we have received the news regarding the measure invalidating the elections in the west with much amazement, much surprise, and much disappointment. Why? Because it is an understandable measure. The Communal Electoral Office president.... [pauses] Sorry, the Permanent Electoral Council [CEP] president, who wants to make sure the elections are credible, in any case was forced into taking this measure. We candidates and all our partisans, however, believe he has taken an extreme measure because instead of making such a decision for the entire Department of the West-....[pauses] We think it is in Port-au-Prince that the problem was faced. It was faced in the commune of Port-au-Prince, whereas all CEP's in the country were functioning normally; whereas all Registration and Voting Offices [BIV's] were functioning normally; they had the results.... [pauses] After the results, they would normally [word indistinct] when they make the decision. I cannot understand that a problem exists only in the commune of Port-au-Prince and that he has applied the invalidation measure to the entire department. Thus, we understand it is for the credibility of the elections that he has done so, but we think the measure is too extreme. [end recording]

Daniel Narcisse is now waiting for the electoral council to say when it will resume the elections. The Senate candidate who has made a sacrifice for democracy by agreeing to bow to the council's decision, says he is the one who was in the lead in the race, contrary to statements made by other candidates. The BIV members had a bad day on 20 January, the polling day, according to Narcisse.

Antonin Appreciates Election Invalidation

FL2001173693 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1200 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Like Daniel Narcisse, Arnold Antonin, Senate candidate for the Department of the West, criticized the

Registration and Voting Office [BIV] members which, he said, is one of the reasons disorder occurred. Antonin said he appreciated the electoral council's decision to invalidate the elections in the department where he was candidate and that he was happy to see how his partisans were pleased to go to the streets to vote for him.

Massacre Criticizes Elections; Seeks Invalidation

FL2001182393 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1200 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] The latest reaction received in our newsroom comes from Father Yvon Massacre, the Fermate parish priest, who says that the council did not have the legitimacy to hold these elections, that the people did not participate in them, and that consequently, he thinks these elections are null.

[Begin Massacre recording] These elections are null and void, and I do not believe those people will have the audacity to have senators elected in these elections, deputies elections in these elections hold seats among the people's elected representatives. They would then negate the credibility of the institution. Since the people did not participate in them, I believe that just as they invalidated the elections for the Department of the West, they should invalidate them throughout the country due to all sorts of irregularities, especially because the Registration and Voting Offices were empty almost everywhere and that nobody came to vote. But the international community and those in the country who are lucid will not accept and will not swallow this toad [as heard] as if it was a true election, and that there will be a true Senate that will have legitimacy in accordance with country's Constitution. The greatest favor they could do for the country would be to purely and simply invalidate these elections so we can move toward serious negotiations, to reach an agreement which everybody will respect. [end recording]

Bazin Government Agrees To Civilian Observers

FL1901215593 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1145 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] It should be noted that the consensus government has explained the mission of Mr. Caputo to Haiti. A government delegation led by the prime minister met with Caputo on 16 and 17 January. This communique also says other meetings were prepared on the Haitian internal level. The prime minister held a series of meetings. The main point of the talks with Caputo was a letter written jointly by Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the United Nations, and the OAS. This letter to the international community asks for the assignment of an observer civilian mission throughout the country to help watch over the respect of human rights and to favor the establishing of a real dialogue between all concerned Haitian parties under the auspices of the United Nations and the OAS. A gradual lifting of economic sanctions would be effected on the basis of the progress recorded in human rights and the political crisis.

This communique also states that—in a letter sent to Caputo at the conclusion of the talks which lasted over eight hours—the prime minister stamped his automatic agreement to a civilian mission to Haiti and pointed out that the consensus and public safety government was willing—within the scope of the Constitution—to lend its full and total support to the functioning of that mission and that it, however, remains in agreement that the mission's conditions for operating will be the subject of a preliminary agreement. It is also agreed that, to be both credible and effective at the same time, the concerned mission should be of a nonpartisan nature.

In conclusion, the government generally congratulates itself on the spectacular turning point which the negotiations have now passed.

Wants Agreement Prior to Mission Arrival

FL2001225493 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1800 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Francois Benoit advocates the signing of an agreement of terms as a prerequisite to the arrival in Haiti of an international civilian mission. The head of Haitian diplomacy, whose statements are reported by the daily newspaper LE NOUVELLISTE, thinks this agreement could be mediated quickly enough if it is inspired by those who managed the presence of the UN and OAS observers during the general elections in 1990.

The role of this mission, according to Benoit, will be to stabilize any furor and calm the morbid fear of reprisals on both sides. The minister pointed out that the neutrality of the mission members must be guaranteed. He was referring to the case of a member of the OAS mission that the government asked to have recalled for lack of political neutrality.

Regarding the possible appointment of a new prime minister to lead a government of national reconciliation, Benoit added that it was logical for the current government—in carrying out its mission to find a solution to the crisis—to be ready to leave if it was essential to solving the situation.

Raoul Cedras on Negotiations With UN, OAS Envoy

FL1901230893 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1145 GMT 19 Jan 93

["Exclusive" interview with General Raoul Cedras, commander in chief of the Haitian Army, by correspondent Renois in Port-au-Prince on 18 January]

[Excerpts] General Raoul Cedras terms as rumors the information that a formal agreement was signed between Army representatives and the representative of the UN and OAS Secretariats, Dante Caputo. The Army commander in chief explained that the institution he heads does not have the authority to sign such an agreement. In an exclusive interview given to our radio station, Raoul Cedras explained however that the Army was always

ready for dialogue. Regarding the imminent arrival of observers to Haiti, Gen. Cedras said he did not sign any agreement to that effect, saying instead that the country needs international aid to reestablish its economy. Let us listen to Gen. Raoul Cedras.

[Begin recording] [Renois] Gen. Raoul Cedras, you are the Army commander in chief. You have met personally with the members of the general staff and UN delegate Dante Caputo who came to Port-au- Prince within the framework of negotiations for a solution to the political crisis in Haiti. It seems the Army has given its agreement to the solution proposed by the international community. You signed this agreement?

[Cedras] There is no signed agreement. I have heard many rumors through the media. They are just rumors. No agreement has been signed. The rumors went on to say that the Army has accepted the return of President Aristide. The question was not even raised during those exchanges. [passage omitted]

[Renois] Will the arrival of observers help in that task?

[Cedras] Well, you are saying observers. I am saying we need international aid to start over.

[Renois] Is international aid proposed as an exchange? I would say, has the Army accepted in return, to recognize, as Mr. Caputo said it, that the political conflicts will no longer be solved by force or violence, and at the same time, the Army would accept the political or negotiated return of the ousted president?

[Cedras] I told you a while ago that those questions were not raised. But you are asking me if the Army recognizes that political conflicts must not be solved by violence. If Mr. Caputo said so, we have said it to him. I am referring you to all the Army's statements and all the different addresses by the commander in chief, especially the 18 November 1992 address.

[Renois] What was the real sense of this meeting with Mr. Caputo? A political stroll in Haiti, finally?

[Cedras] To summarize, I think Mr. Caputo came on the scene to see if he could find a framework for negotiations.

[Renois] Has this framework, this dialogue been found with your agreement?

[Cedras] I think that question should be asked of Mr. Caputo. I do not know exactly who he met with and what he has in his hands.

[Renois] Will the dialogue be started by the Army? Does the Army participate in this dialogue? With whom will the Army talk in order to solve the crisis?

[Cedras] I am telling you that he is trying to find a framework in order to initiate negotiations.

[Renois] The Army issued a communique over the weekend saying that the Army command has assured Mr. Caputo of its support within the framework of the Constitution and national sovereignty and through dialogue with all the sectors in the country for the starting up of the process aimed at furthering democracy in the country. Within the scope of this dialogue, do you intend to meet all sectors as you say, including Aristide's sector, Aristide who has been ousted from power? The problem today seems to be in this question of Aristide been ousted. Should he be reinstated to power or must he be recognized and remain abroad. What is the meaning of this dialogue and with whom are you going to talk?

[Cedras] For a long time we, on the Army side, have tried to have a dialogue with all sectors of this country. Unfortunately, you know about the division existing in this society. It has not always been easy to talk with everyone.

[Renois] In your 18 November address, you asked for a widening of the political plate, of the political participation.

[Cedras] I cannot ask all sectors to seize the problem the same way.

[Renois] General, just to end, a popular question: Today there are American ships in our territorial waters. Planes are flying over our country. Is this being done with the permission of the Army?

[Cedras] I am very surprised by your question? To my knowledge, there is no ship in territorial waters.

[Renois] Is this surrounding of Haiti meant to prevent the departure of the boat people?

[Cedras] Those ships are in international waters.

[Renois] Has the Army given its support to the arrival of this observer mission that Mr. Caputo spoke about and how many would you agree to receive here?

[Cedras] I think that the question is not well asked. You are asking me if the Army has given its support. It is not up to the Army to give its support. I think that if we must have a civilian mission, several administrative requirements must be fulfilled.

[Renois] Gen. Cedras, does that mean that with this first meeting, the Army is henceforth open to dialogue to reach a negotiation, a definitive solution to the political solution?

[Cedras] You have said that the Army is henceforth; I am telling you that the Army has always been open to negotiations. Those meetings have started. I think that in the future more meetings will take place and a dialogue will be established among all the sectors in the country.

[Renois] It seems that to solve the political crisis, Gen. Cedras must resign in order to allow Aristide to come back. It seems there is an agreement between Aristide or Cedras. Which one of you two will finally give in, Cedras or Aristide?

[Cedras] You know, I believe it is absolutely dishonest in this crisis, to personalize things. What I am interested in

is that this country has a better future and a more just society and that the children of this country can live freely and in a certain wellbeing on this land.

[Renois] Are you thinking of saying that about the boat people who are leaving? Are you thinking in saying that we need more justice, more equality for the boat people who are leaving the country by hundreds and who also die?

[Cedras] I think the problem of the boat people is essentially economic.

[Renois] Is it not also because of repression in the provinces?

[Cedras] Once more, you in the media talk about repression. However, we have some official testimonies from boat people who came back. They say that they leave because of the economic problems that they have.

[Renois] There is a problem then in the country. Before, they were not leaving. The economic problem ensues from the political problem?

[Cedras] Listen. The boat people phenomenon did not start this year or last year. [end recording]

Salinas Sends Congratulations to Clinton

PA2101034293 Mexico City XHTV Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] The president of Mexico, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, has sent a congratulatory message to the new President of the United States, Bill Clinton. In a letter, the Mexican president voiced our country's interest in initiating a new era of friendship and cooperation.

President Salinas de Gortari said: On behalf of the people of Mexico and myself, I cordially congratulate you on the occasion of your inauguration as President of the United States of America. You have awakened a new hope for your people and a renewed encouragement for creating a world with more peace, development, and justice.

We Mexicans value the willingness you have shown for a positive relationship. We share one of the most dynamic borders of the world, and a complex agenda of common topics, as well as the interest to open a new stage of friendship and cooperation for the benefit of our peoples. I am sure we will achieve broadening the horizons of our ties with a constant dialogue and mutual respect.

President Clinton: Accept my personal congratulations. I wish you the best success in your new responsibilities.

PRI-PRD Confrontation Leaves 3 Dead, 12 Injured

PA1901232193 Mexico City Canal 13 Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Report by Lorenzo Jaime Hernandez in Oaxaca]

[Text] A confrontation between supporters of the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] and the Party of the Democratic Revolution [PRD], on 18 January in San Francisco Telixtlahuaca, left three dead and 12 injured. Prosecutor Jado Sanchez Carreno reported that Victor Lopez Santiago, president of the PRI Municipal Committee, as well as Martina Lopez Garcia and Esteban Flores, died in the confrontation. The injured were taken to various medical institutions in Oaxaca City.

Municipal President Ruperto Juan Vasquez Avendano, a PRI member, said that PRD members took positions on the church portico and attacked PRI supporters. Political problems in San Francisco Telixtlahuaca began six years ago when a group of the so-called Union of the People [Union del Pueblo], affiliated with the PRD, did not allow council elections to take place. Public Security Director Hugo Santos is patrolling the town with riot policemen to preserve order.

Television Reports PRD-Police Clash in Michoacan

PA2101032493 Mexico City XHTV Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Policemen from Zitacuaro, Michoacan clashed on 19 January with members of the Party of the Democratic Revolution [PRD]. One person was killed and at least 20 were injured.

Salvador Bolanos, state attorney general, said the PRD people attempted to take over the Municipal Palace and when the police tried to stop them, they attacked the policemen with machetes and weapons.

The PRD Committee in Michoacan has denied that their followers started the clash. The Zitacuaro judicial authorities are conducting the investigations.

Nicaragua's D. Ortega Arrives, Meets With Solana

PA1901201193 Managua Canal Cuatro Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jan 93 [Tentative]

[Text] Former Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has met with high level Mexican Government officials.

Upon arriving in Mexico City from Havana, Ortega met with Mexican Foreign Secretary Fernando Solana at the Foreign Secretariat. During the meeting, Ortega and Solana exchanged views on matters of common interest, such as the socioeconomic situation in Nicaragua and the peace processes in Central America.

Says Contras Threaten Peace in Region

PA1901035493 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0117 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jan (NOTIMEX)—Former Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said on 18 January during a private visit to Mexico City that a regrouping of the Nicaraguan contras and their future military operations pose a threat to peace in Central America.

The leader of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) held a private meeting with Foreign Secretary Fernando Solana Morales amid tight security measures.

At the conclusion of his meeting with Foreign Secretary Solana, Ortega pointed out that Mexico has played an important role in the peace process, and that it should maintain that position for the region's benefit.

Regarding the crisis his country is facing, Ortega said that it is causing "serious social tension" that is reflected in the political area.

Ortega warned that the Army will remain faithful to the Constitution, and he dismissed the possibility of a coup d'etat against the government headed by President Violeta Chamorro. "We will not attain peace until Nicaragua's negotiating process progresses," he said.

Another factor that is threatening the region's tranquillity is the peace process under way in El Salvador, which should soon conclude, Ortega said.

The former president will return to Nicaragua on 19 January after having visited Cuba, where he met with President Fidel Castro.

El Salvador

FMLN Asks Clinton To Support Peace Agreements

PA2001195793 San Salvador Radio Farabundo Marti Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Communique issued by the Political and Diplomatic Committee of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, on 20 January in San Salvador]

[Text] The Salvadoran FMLN congratulates the U.S. people for the inauguration of their 42d democratically elected president and welcomes President Bill Clinton. For 12 years, the FMLN has struggled to build a democracy and destroy the old system of oppression. El Salvador lost over 75,000 lives in this struggle. Peace agreements were signed on 16 January 1992 between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN, with the good offices of the UN secretary general.

The peace agreements paved the way toward a participative democracy in our country. We hope the new U.S. Administration will actively support compliance with those agreements, which are the foundation to achieving a firm peace, sustained economic growth, and social justice in our country.

We particularly hope the new administration will reaffirm its country's support for the process to demilitarize, democratize, and rebuild El Salvador. The purge of the Armed Forces is one of the most important agreements to promoting our democracy, and the Salvadoran Government should have abided by it, starting on 1 January of this year. This agreement still remains to be fully enforced. The Salvadoran Armed Forces have been the chief violator of the human rights of the Salvadoran people.

We ask President Bill Clinton to support the demand by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali that the purge be carried out fully to achieve the goal of national reconciliation.

To conclude, we ask the Clinton administration to adopt measures that defend the rights and stability of all Salvadorans living in that country.

[Issued] San Salvador, 20 January.

Defense Minister on Army Purge, Other Issues

PA2001001593 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2000 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Report by Milton Grimaldi]

[Text] Defense Minister General Rene Emilio Ponce on 18 January reiterated the dissatisfaction of some Armed Forces officers with the Army purge. The Ad Hoc Commission evaluated the Army within the framework of compliance with the peace accords. In its final report, the Ad Hoc Commission recommended the purge of more than 100 officers.

[Begin Ponce recording] [words indistinct] unjustly affected by the mechanics and the selection [words indistinct] two of them. There definitely has not been indifference in appointing commission members. This has resulted in political damage to the Armed Forces. Consequently, Armed Forces members feel adversely affected by this unjust decision. [end recording]

According to the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Commission, the Armed Forces should have removed these Army officers by 31 December 1992.

Meanwhile, Gen. Ponce reported that this year the Army will implement a voluntary recruitment system, but later, a raffle recruitment system will be applied.

[Begin Ponce recording] We will complete the Armed Forces drawdown by the end of January and we must fulfill the authorized reductions. We must fulfill our commitment with the United Nations to maintain a strength of (?31,500). [words indistinct] the new military service law in the Armed Forces, and therefore, we are calling on volunteers to join the Army. This does not mean military service is voluntary, but the call made [words indistinct] voluntary.

When we have the necessary structure to carry out this process in accordance with the law [words indistinct] one-year term to be ready. That is it. [words indistinct] there will be no exceptions, it will be universal and mandatory for all Salvadorans whose names are drawn. [end recording]

Gen. Ponce on 18 January appeared before the Ninth Criminal Court judge to ratify his suit for slander against leaders of the National Union of Salvadoran Workers [UNTS] and the non government human rights commission.

[Begin Ponce recording] [words indistinct] we are not defending ourselves here, but rather, we are accusing others. Let this be very clear. We are accusing the UNTS and the human rights group, because we feel we are innocent of the accusations they have published [word indistinct] in DIARIO LATINO. [end recording]

It was reported that Deputy Defense Minister Gen. Juan Orlando Zepeda will appear before the Ninth Criminal Court on 19 January. The editor of DIARIO LATINO has also been summoned to testify on the reports accusing the top military officers of human rights violations.

Army Demobilizes Suchitlan Battalion 19 Jan

PA2001141093 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] In compliance with the peace agreements, the counterinsurgency Suchitlan Battalion, subordinate to Chalatenango's 1st Detachment, was demobilized on Tuesday, 19 January. The demobilization ceremony was presided over by Colonel Oscar Alberto Leon Linares and Colonel Rolando Carcamo Alfaro, who emphasized the work conducted by the battalion during the civil war against the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The Suchitlan Battalion was made up of 580 soldiers, who were tasked with providing security to hydroelectric plants in the country's northern department. The demobilization of the Libertadores Battalion of the 2d Infantry Brigade, headquartered in Santa Ana, is expected to take place tomorrow, 20 January.

Libertadores Battalion Demobilizes in Santa Ana

PA2101042893 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] The Libertadores Battalion stationed in Santa Ana was demobilized on 20 January. Colonel Carlos Rolando Herrarte, commander of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, and civilian authorities from Santa Ana Department presided over the ceremony.

The 580 soldiers who formed part of the battalion turned in their weapons and will join the country's productive forces. Representatives from the UN Observers for El Salvador and members from the Catholic Church in Santa Ana also attended the ceremony.

President Delivers 'Special Message' to Nation

PA1901155793 San Salvador Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Jan 93

["Special message" by President Alfredo Cristiani to the Salvadoran people; place not given—live]

[Text] Good evening Salvadoran people. Two days ago, we commemorated the first anniversary of the end of the armed confrontation, and this is a good opportunity to make the necessary reflections on the future we will have to build as of now. In June 1989, when we took over the presidency, we began a new period in our history. At that time, we were being bled by generalized violence. We were submerged in the worst economic crisis of the last 50 years, and we were confronted with growing impoverishment. Our main goal was to attain peace, without neglecting the pressing needs of the people.

Today, we are pleased to report on the results we have obtained thus far. Today, we can say the war has ended and peace is here to stay in our country. Today, we can say that the economy has stabilized, and we have started a period of sustainable growth. Today, we can say that with determination and creativity we have confronted the challenge of reducing the extreme poverty that affects a large part of our population. Today, we can say our country has international respect and support.

In short, we are here to tell you that we have attained national recovery. El Salvador has closed one of the bitterest moments in its history. We have overcome it with stoicism, and we are well on our way to beginning a promising future.

The first stage of our government was the search for and attainment of peace, and the period that begins today presents us with the challenge of attaining development with equity. In order to embark on this new stage of our history, we must clearly establish the three objectives that will guide our actions.

In the first place, we must consolidate peace and democracy. We must be aware that peace is not something that comes by itself and that it will not prevail in the country unless we Salvadorans change our attitudes and work on building democracy everyday. We must all strive to forgive the damage we have suffered. Hatred and rancor must be eliminated from our hearts if we want to have a society that lives in peace. What we are proposing is that each and every Salvadoran commit himself or herself to forgive, not to envy the goods of others, but rather to be in solidarity with the needs of each other and respect the lives and dignity of others. This is no longer a time to reprimand each other over the past, but we must devote all of our energy to the future.

The second objective is to consolidate the state of law to give greater security to the people. Within this context, crime is a phenomenon that worries the government. We will implement measures to fight crime more effectively. Those measures will include a progressive deployment of National Police units in February. In the meantime, while the new police begin to operate, we are conducting great efforts to improve current services.

Another important aspect is to continue improving the judicial system, so that the rights of all Salvadorans are respected in a state where security and justice prevail. To achieve this second objective, we must rescue our society from the crisis of values it currently faces. This crisis is reflected in the poor concept people have of life, in the destruction of families, corruption, crime, drug trafficking, contraband, tax evasion, and many other actions, including some we regard as insignificant, such as disrespect for traffic regulations. We would like to issue a call to parents, religious institutions, teachers; in sum, to all those who play an important role in educating our children, to join efforts in rescuing our people's moral and civic values.

This is no easy task, given the depth of the crisis following 12 years of conflict. The government is also required to help. For that reason, we will redouble our efforts to continue the fight on corruption, crime, and other existing scourges. It is, however, the responsibility of each and everyone of us to contribute to strengthening our values.

The third, but not least important, objective is to upgrade the living standard of all Salvadorans. From 1989 to 1992, the foundations for a social market economy were laid. We stressed stabilization of the economy and care for the poorest sectors. We have striven to bring basic services, such as health and education, to those who did not have them. We implemented programs, including the National Family Secretariat, Social Investment Fund, National Reconstruction Secretariat, and the National Fund for Low-Income Housing.

Bad economic policies of the past, the huge destruction inflicted by the armed conflict, and the high cost of living, with the creation of new democratic institutions, forced us, however, to postpone some social and economic results, since achieving peace was indispensable. For that reason, we do not regret having borne the responsibility of interpreting the priorities of the nation. Starting in 1993, we must begin a new social and economic phase. We must focus on achieving high rates of economic growth, since this will lead to more jobs, greater price stability, and a better life for everybody.

We will simultaneously implement a very active police to achieve greater equality and social justice. We must make a strong investment in people during this phase, so they can have greater equality of opportunities. This investment in people must focus on meeting the needs of education, health, nutrition, housing, and infrastructure. Without an educated and healthy population that has what it needs to overcome extreme poverty, we cannot begin to think that peace will be lasting.

We think salaries are one of the fundamental elements for people to live with dignity. For that reason, we announced this morning the salaries of public employees will go up 10 percent, starting in March. There will be an additional 12-percent increase in October. We also held talks with the private sector to raise the wages of their employees. This added income constitutes a specific achievement, through which all the people will begin to enjoy the benefits of peace and economic growth. With actions such as these is how we will continue to make equality and social justice a reality in our country.

The public employee salary increase is a result of improved tax collection and the proper administration of these taxes. Unlike previous governments, we increased salaries while having the necessary resources, and, thus, we avoided having the inflation rate annul this benefit. The increase in the salaries of private sector employees can happen thanks to the greater production and efficiency of workers and the attitude of confidence and optimism that prevails among businessmen and investors regarding the future of our country.

The purpose of appearing before you tonight to give you our vision on the future of our country is to make us ponder these things and face united the challenges that living in peace, development, and achieving a better life for everybody entail. It is time for us all to create the fatherland we want to hand over to our children. To conclude, our government has worked tirelessly for peace, progress, and liberty, as these are the pillars of every society. For that reason, we must always strengthen these basic principles so that Salvadoran society can overcome underdevelopment and eliminate the causes of extreme poverty.

Thank you, Salvadoran people, and may God bless you all.

Announces Wage Increase for Workers

PA1901170293 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Report by Alfredo Villarreal from the Presidential House]

[Text] President Alfredo Cristiani on 18 January announced wage increases for both public and private workers, starting on 1 March. Cristiani said public workers will receive a 10-percent wage increase in March, followed by a 12-percent wage increase in October of this year.

The conclusion of the peace process and the increase in tax collections resulting from a modern administration system have permitted the government to increase wages of state workers, President Alfredo Cristiani said. The wage increase will take place in two stages, he explained, to ensure it is successful.

[Begin Cristiani recording] We have included in the budget a 10-percent wage increase for public sector workers, starting on 1 March. There are resources, which will be received in February, to cover this wage increase. We have established a goal, which is that starting in October of this year, public workers will receive another wage increase of 12 percent. [end recording]

The amount budgeted for this wage increase is 300 million colons. Cristiani explained that this wage increase will not have an impact on inflation or the fiscal deficit, because funds have been allocated for this increase.

The president asserted he has met with the private sector to increase wages of private workers, which indicated there will also be wage increases in the private sector.

[Begin Cristiani recording] Concerning the private sector, last week we met with them to seek consensus on a wage increase for private sector workers. We were pleased to hear the announcement made on 15 January by the National Association of Private Enterprise, following a general assembly, that the private sector would support a salary increase for private sector workers. [end recording]

President Alfredo Cristiani also reported the large repatriation of capital, which will result in greater job opportunities.

Guatemala

Editorial Views 'Untimely' U.S. Military Manuevers

PA2001135793 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 19 Jan 93 p 8

[Editorial: "The U.S. Military Presence"]

[Text] Even if it involves medical assistance programs, the U.S. military presence is untimely. The various national groups are very disappointed to hear that the U.S. military

will be in Guatemala for the next six months to carry out joint maneuvers, particularly in the engineering and sanitation fields, in Salama, Baja Verapaz.

Basically, the reason for rejecting their presence is that the peace process might go into a new phase of negotiations in which the presence of U.S. military could serve as a pretext for saying that there is a flare-up of counterinsurgency activity in the country.

It is not well-liked from a medical point of view either as it is no secret that many of the soldiers are carriers of diseases such as AIDS, and there has been an increase in the number of nationals infected with the disease in countries having permanent military bases.

Guatemala has maintained a relative military independence, especially since Washington reduced assistance. Therefore, it does not seem logical now for us to commit ourselves to operations that would only serve to generate more military tension in some regions of the country.

CGTG Issues Communique on Serrano Initiative

PA2101030093 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] The Guatemalan Workers' General Central Organization, CGTG, stated President Jorge Serrano's total peace initiative is important, but false expectations should not arise around it. The CGTG stated several goals that had been previously set by the government have not been fulfilled.

The CGTG issued a communique listing the goals they believe the government has not fulfilled. CGTG Secretary General Jose Pinzon explained the list of unfulfilled goals.

[Begin Pinzon recording] The first goal the president of the Republic set for his government was the pacification of the country through a negotiated political solution to the conflict. The entire nation is aware of the fact that 1992 ended without any possibility of reaching an agreement and, on the contrary, the negotiations have become stagnated. The problem of the armed conflict has not been solved.

The second goal proposed in 1992 was the active participation of the social sectors and the government in making basic decisions through dialogue and consensus. The whole nation remembers that the social pact was established at the beginning of 1992, but turned out to be a complete failure due to, precisely, the government's manipulation. Therefore, this was another goal that was not fulfilled because this initiative was eliminated. That initiative was very important because it would have allowed us to create the mechanism that would make it possible for the diverse historically antagonistic sectors in our country to approach each other and hold a dialogue.

The third goal proposed by the government was the strengthening of the de jure state through a serious struggle against impunity to endorse respect for human rights and respect for the dignity of our nation. That was the goal that was proposed. Nothing has ever been more harmful for the country than the fact that, in this democratic process, impunity and disrespect for human rights continue in this administration.

We are not making any of this up and much less are we trying to destabilize the government nor are we bastards [malnacidos], as has been said when such accusations have been made. As a matter of fact, we have a report from the U.S. State Department, Guatemalan Section 1992, which analyzes a number of problems there have been with impunity and disrespect for human rights. If this is not enough, the Office of the Ombudsman for Human Rights, the Archbishop's Office, and the Episcopal Conference have also issued reports regarding human rights violations.

The Guatemalan people have witnessed how officials and politicians have become millionaires overnight and those guilty of abuses are never found, on the contrary, those who denounce acts of corruption are fiercely persecuted. Journalists and media are threatened and silenced through violence. Those who protest, thus exercising a constitutional right, are kidnapped or brutally beaten, like the peasants who gathered at Central Park, the peasants from Cajola, the university student, etc. [end recording]

Army To Withdraw Detachment From Refugee Area

PA1901032393 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 18 Jan 93 p 16

[Text] President Jorge Serrano has announced that the Army pledged on 17 January to withdraw the military detachment stationed in the area where approximately 4,000 refugees are to settle when they return to the country on 20 January. Serrano said the Army is adhering to the recommendations made by UN Human Rights Adviser Christian Tomuschat.

President Serrano, who is also the Armed Forces commander in chief, said he spoke about the matter with the defense minister and the chief of the presidential general staff. They decided that the detachment should be withdrawn from Santa Clara, Ixcan, Quiche, to promote a trouble free return and settlement for the refugees.

Serrano said it is not yet known if the detachment will be withdrawn before or after the refugees return, adding that the Armed Forces is studying its relocation to prevent the government or Army from being charged with initiating any incidents in the area.

Representatives for the Permanent Refugee Commissions expressed a desire for the immediate withdrawal of the Santa Clara detachment because the military caused 40,000 Guatemalans to seek refuge and murdered thousands more.

The representatives requested the demilitarization of Nueva Catarina, Nenton, Huehuetenango, where a military detachment was established only one week after refugee representatives toured the area where some of the refugees will be resettled.

"We refugees are not against the Army's doing its duty, but we do not want it to control the communities," they said, "because in exile we learned to live without soldiers, military commissioners, or civil defense patrols."

Santos Juan Pedro, a CCPP [expansion unknown] representative, said on 17 January that the refugees have bad memories of the Army's actions against their communities, which prompted them to seek exile in a neighboring country.

Many of us still recall the massacre on 14 March 1982 at the Cuarto Pueblo cooperative in Ixcan, where over 300 people were slain when the Army mistook them for guerrillas. For reasons such as these, Pedro added, we want no connections with the military.

Alejandro Funes Gomez, another representative, said the 18 October agreements indicate that the return must be of a civilian nature because despite the circumstances the return will be a national reunion.

Honduras

Callejas Creates Economic, Social Forum

PA1701012493 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Jan 93 p 4

[Text] Tegucigalpa—A year before relinquishing power and 10 months before the general elections in which the National Party intends to remain in power, President Rafael Leonardo Callejas has created a commission to reach an agreement on prices and utility rates and review compensation mechanisms, following three years of hardships endured by the Honduran people.

Callejas obtained the support of top labor unions, the business sector, and even opposition political parties during his last year as president in a luxury country home owned by businessman Rafael Ferrari in Valle de Angeles.

This is the first time the president has achieved an agreement since he took office. Callejas explained that when he implemented his severe economic adjustment program in April 1990, he did not promote a concerted agreement because ideological differences did not have allow it.

Those meeting with the government in Valle de Los Angeles were top leaders of the Honduran Council for Private Enterprise (COHEP), the National Association of Industrialists (ANDI), the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Honduras (Fedecamara), the General Federation of Workers (CGT), the Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH), and the National Peasant Council (CNC).

Important agreements were reached at the seven-hour meeting, which was held in a quiet atmosphere enhanced by the fragrance of pine trees. Agreements still have to be reached on the controversial areas of capital and labor.

The participants at the meeting agreed to create a Forum for Economic and Social Agreement [Foro de Concertacion Economico y Social], made up of six representatives from the private sector, six representatives from the labor sector, and six government representatives. It will serve as a mechanism for recommendations and consultation of the president in matters of financial and social policies.

The Forum will be officially installed on 19 January. One of its duties will be to reach agreements between producers and consumers regarding the price of goods and services.

The participants also talked about the necessary conditions to increase investments to increase jobs to fight poverty, which adversely affects eight of every 10 Hondurans.

During the meeting held in Valle de Angeles, the businessmen and the workers asked the government to change the laws regulating institutions, such as the Honduran Social Security Institute (IHSS), the Social Housing Fund (Fosovi), and the National Institute of Professional Training (INFOP) and turn them over to the private sector.

The participants agreed to support the government plans to reform the judicial system regarding the election of magistrates and their terms in office. They also agreed to reform the electoral code and the law regulating political organizations, allowing for greater participation and ideological variety.

National Congress President Rodolfo Irias Navas and deputies from the Social Democratic Innovation and Unity Party and the Liberal Party will participate in this first session of the Forum.

A national fund will be created for the training of the country's labor force using National Investment Corporation bonds paid by the government.

The Forum will review the so-called mechanisms of social compensation such as the PRAFT [expansion unknown], Fosovi, the land title program, and subsidies for mass transportation and kerosene to determine if they achieve the purpose for which they were created.

In addition, the participants agreed to compare utility rates with other Central American countries, especially from a business perspective, in an effort to prevent the obstruction of the country's development.

The participants at the meeting agreed to create a National Council for the Prevention of Crime [Consejo Nacional de Prevencion de la Criminalidad], which will be headed by the Presidency.

The Council will be formed by the Government and Finance ministers, a Supreme Court magistrate, the dean of the School of Law, the Supreme Court prosecutor, the chief of the Public Security Force, a delegate from the Congressional Security Commission, a delegate from the National Reconciliation Commission, a delegate from COHEP, a workers' representative, and a delegate from the Association of Journalists.

Callejas announced a watchdog commission will be installed to monitor the executive branch and investigate corruption charges among government officials.

The commission will be made up of COHEP Representative Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta; two workers' organizations; and National Treasurer Israel Gonzalez, who will represent the government.

Callejas said this commission has his firm support and that it can begin work as soon as the officials take their posts and that it may recommend his dismissal.

It was learned that Jorge Bueso Arias told President Callejas about some acts of corruption in which the government had the evidence, nevertheless, the guilty ones were not punished. One example was the kerosene case involving a National Party deputy.

Callejas announced the Forum "will seek mechanisms to democratize capital of Honduran Telecommunications Enterprise and the National Enterprise for Electric Power," and will summon the minimum wage commission and the Armed Forces to review their relationship with society, especially in the case of the police.

The meeting ended with a news conference in which Callejas, with COHEP President Juan Ferrera, new Economy Minister Carlos Chain, CGT leader Felicito Avila, CTH leader Juan Angel Meza, and CNC leader Victor Calix expressed their support of the agreement.

Ferrera said COHEP is not against a minimum wage increase, but that it should not take place in January and the amount should not be mentioned before an agreement is reached, contrary to what President Callejas has said.

Ferrera said the minimum wage should not affect the possibilities for private businesses to generate new opportunities that would give jobs to thousands of people who have no income.

The business leaders said they are not playing along politically with Rafael Leonardo Callejas' government by supporting agreements just a few months prior to general elections and after more than three years of the administration.

"We will never allow ourselves to be used politically by the government. We are here so the 380 days remaining of President Callejas' government are constructive and are not wasted on party politics," Ferrera said.

When Callejas was asked why he did not encourage this same concerted agreement when he took office three years ago, he replied that due to the ideological struggles at the time this agreement could not have been reached.

Asked why Armed Forces officers, who are now businessmen, were not represented at the agreement talks, he replied "the Armed Forces are represented here by the commanding general, who is the president of the Republic."

Callejas said the Armed Forces will be told of the need for reeducation under conditions of peace and the need for an organization to support the country's development process.

Nicaragua

Rearmed Contras Claim To Have Red-Eye Missiles

PA2001020993 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] The rearmed contras currently organized in the 380 Northern Front and operating in the northern mountain areas have confirmed to a special LA PRENSA correspondent that their organization has surface-to-air missiles of the type known as Red-Eye. Sandinist People's Army [EPS] intelligence, however, has no information in that regard.

In a special LA PRENSA report from the northern mountains, the rearmed contras asserted that the 380 Northern Front has the missiles in question, which Lieutenant Milton Sandoval of the EPS public relations department described as a serious threat to both civilians and the military. Sandoval said EPS intelligence has not detected the arrival of supplies from abroad. He added that the contras' missiles may have come from caches they have maintained in Nicaragua.

EPS officers were surprised to discover that the rearmed contras have surface-to-air missiles. A rebel leader named Esteban refused to discuss the origin of the missiles but said the rebels are open to sincere dialogue with the government to extend the security zones.

EPS Confirms Contras Have Redeyes

PA2001183793 Managua Radio Ya in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Rearmed contras have surface-to-air missiles, the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has confirmed. The EPS confirmed that the rearmed contras have Redeye missiles, but apparently do not have ammunition to use them. The rearmed contras are displaying their military equipment to pressure the government of Violeta Barrios de Chamorro into giving them lands, houses, and equipment for farming, military forces stated. It is believed the rearmed contras have six Redeye missiles, which the EPS

thinks were removed from caches located in northern Nicaragua. In the past two months, over 20 people have been killed and 10's have been wounded in 20 skirmishes between the Army and rearmed contras.

Chamorro Responds to Calls for Plebiscite

PA2001010993 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Jan 93 p 8

[Report by Aura Lilia Moreno]

[Excerpt] San Juan del Sur—President Violeta Chamorro denied the possibility of meeting the 43 deputies of the "opposition" National Opposition Union [UNO] after they ruined the meeting she had called during the week of 10 to 17 January. UNO sent a commission made up of five politicians "who looked more like soldiers from the old days," she pointed out, referring to the Somozist National Guard.

"I had invited them to a meeting to which the members of the center group and five other deputies came. I was scared. The UNO commission looked like soldiers from the old days, standing very straight and silent; they did not choose to sit down. President Chamorro summarized the way the commission members acted on 15 January when they went to her office to impose their conditions for talks. "They handed me a piece of paper, turned, and left," she said.

After participating in her first public event of the year, during which she presented 21 duly equipped outboard motorboats to a group of fishermen, the president stressed that she will not meet the legislators for the time being, saying that they had turned down her invitation. "We will decide later whether or not a meeting is worthwhile," commented Chamorro.

Regarding Former Assembly President Alfredo Cesar's intention to call a plebiscite to have the people fire her from office, Chamorro said she disagreed with the idea because "I was elected by popular vote on 25 February 1990." The president believes that Cesar's remarks are a product of his enormous ego.

"Now he is a deputy. He has been demoted and his ego wants to be president. We shall see who the people elect when I finish my term in 1996," she affirmed. President Chamorro did not speak in the same terms about the controversial homily delivered by Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo on 10 January, on the occasion of the anniversary of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's death

"I have always said that I respect everything my dear friend Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo has to say," she stated. On the upcoming inauguration of U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton, she said she will ask for an appointment to meet and try and strengthen the ties of friendship and "see how things work out." [passage omitted]

Radio Station Claims Sandinist Interference

PA2101042993 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2200 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] We urge Rolando Rivas, the new director of Telcor [Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute], to do something about the Chinandega Radio 19 de Julio radio station, which has been interfering with our signal for a long time.

For more than one year, we have tried to no avail to urge this radio station—operating in Chinandega and still under Sandinist management—to stop interfering with our signal. It has been impossible for us to get those in charge of regulating the radio spectrum of this country to do something positive to this effect.

Every time we point this out to the ANDER [Nicaraguan Administration of the Radio Spectrum] officials, we only hear evasive and hesitant remarks. On many occasions, we have reported to ANDER Director Reinerio Montiel on the heavy interferences carried out daily by the Sandinists who manage Radio 19 de Julio in Chinandega. It seems he does not care to listen to our complaints, or perhaps he has more important issues to handle because he has never given us any explanation of what he is doing about this problem.

Now that Telcor has a new director, we respectfully request he see how he can solve our problem, which is also affecting all of the people of Chinandega, who call us to say they also want to listen to the radio station that speaks their language.

Please, Mr. Director of Telcor: Ask ANDER for more information on this matter, which we are publicly announcing on 20 January, and please do something about it.

Media Sources Complain of Attacks by Managua Mayor

PA2001023893 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Statement issued by the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, UPN, in Managua on 19 January—live or recorded]

[Text] The Union of Nicaraguan Jounalists, UPN, hereby expresses its concern over the attitude adopted by Mayor Arnoldo Aleman who, violating City Hall's current excise tax plan, is harassing and slandering the "Extra Vision" television newscast and EL NUEVO DIARIO and hindering their freedom of expression.

UPN supports the media in question and condemns the conduct of Mayor Aleman, guilty of using deceit and unorthodox and unconstitutional methods to hinder their proper functioning.

UPN interprets this conduct as a violation of freedom of the press. The bookkeeping at "Extra Vision" and EL

NUEVO DIARIO clearly reflect their state of affairs, leaving no doubt about their ethical conduct.

Mayor Aleman has made illegal collections and has attempted to tax all the donations "Extra Vision" has received to pay off its debt to Channel Six. He has shamelessly slandered EL NUEVO DIARIO and has accused both media, without proof, of double entry bookkeeping.

UPN urges Mayor Aleman to end his political revanchism and to respect the constitutional right of freedom of the press. UPN interprets the harassment of the media as a violation of freedom of expression.

Issued in the city of Managua on 19 January 1993.

Labor Agreement Signed With Costa Rica

PA1901232793 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] The Costa Rican and Nicaraguan labor ministers have signed an agreement, whereby thousands of Nicaraguans will go to Costa Rica to pick coffee with the same rights as Costa Rican workers. Here is Labor Ministry spokeswoman Iliana Machado.

[Begin recording] [Machado] On 14 January, Labor Minister Francisco Rosales Arguello signed an agreement with Costa Rican Labor and Social Security Minister Carlos Monge to hire Nicaraguan workers in that country. We proceeded to report the agreement. Approximately 8,000 persons have registered for the program so far this week. Those persons going to Costa Rica will be selected following the registration process. Before the workers can be sent, however, there must be communication between the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan governments.

The agreement also lists the benefits the workers will receive, such as food, housing, and safety, based on the guidelines governing Costa Rican workers. We hope that once the registration period is over, and following communication between the Costa Rican authorities and immigration officials, we will be sending the workers to Costa Rica.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the duration of the agreement?

[Machado] That is up to the Costa Ricans.

[Reporter] [words indistinct] the rights Nicaraguan workers will be entitled to?

[(Machado] The same as Costa Rican workers. That was contained in the agreement signed recently. [end recording]

Alleged Killers of Arges Sequeira Identified

PA1601182493 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Text] Nearly two months after the assassination of Dr. Arges Sequeira, president of the National Federation of Owners of Confiscated Property, police finally seem to have found the people allegedly involved in the crime. It has not been officially confirmed yet that top Army officers Diego Javier Espinoza Herrera and Frank Ibarra Silva were the perpetrators of the crime, even though police say they have proof these two individuals killed Dr. Arges Sequeira on 23 November 1992.

Even though police had stepped up the investigation in the last few weeks, the facts were unknown until 13 January. That gave the two Army officers enough time to flee the country. According to information provided by the Immigration Office, neither is in Nicaragua.

Colonel Frank Ibarra Silva was chief of the Directorate of Information for the Defense of the Sandinist People's Army [Direccion de Informacion para la Defense del Ejercito Sandinista], an organization of which former Captain Espinoza Herrera was a member. Diego Javier Espinoza Herrera, alias Tony, who is from Leon, is the other person involved in the assassination of Dr. Arges Sequeira.

Col. Ibarra Silva had a top post in the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] months before the crime took place. The Army has not yet reported on when Col. Ibarra Silva was discharged.

Luciana Mercedes Puerto Mairena, 19, the maid of Diego Javier Espinoza Herrera, has already testified at the Second District Criminal Court in Leon. The young woman said that the day before the crime was committed she saw several unidentified individuals visit Espinoza's house and speak to him. After the crime was committed, Puerto said she saw strange activities at Espinoza's home and witnessed the purchase of electronic equipment. She added that Espinoza was constantly going out.

According to the Immigration Office, the suspects left the country in December 1992. On 11 December, one of those involved in the crime left for Mexico. The other suspect left for Guatemala. Reina Isabel Mejia Pineda, the wife of one of the suspects, has been summoned to answer questions at the Leon Criminal Court on 14 January. She is married to the captain who lives in Leon and who is allegedly one of Sequeira's killers. According to the same reports, Col. Frank Ibarra Silva lives in Las Colinas neighborhood, Managua. Diego Javier Espinoza Herrera, alias Tony, lives in Leon.

According to reports, Espinoza left Nicaragua on 12 December but his wife remained in Leon. The red pickup truck used in the crime is owned by a sister of Col. Frank Ibarra Silva. This woman is from Rivas and is being summoned for questioning. The red pickup truck was fully identified by at least six of the witnesses from El Sauce. In statements at the Second District

Criminal Court, Espinoza's maid identified one of the subjects, whose picture was published in the newspaper as [word indistinct], as one of the persons who had met with her boss the day before the crime.

Police authorities in Leon and the Government Ministry will hold a news conference on 14 January to provide more details about the alleged identification of two of the principal suspects in Dr. Arges Sequeira's murder.

Citizens are asking why authorities waited almost six weeks to release this information, giving these individuals enough time to flee the country. They left the country a month after the crime was committed, even though their composite sketches matched the pictures of certain people on whom the police had information.

We repeat, the two main suspects are two top EPS members, Diego Javier Espinoza Herrera and Frank Ibarra Silva. The latter was the chief of the Directorate of Information for Defense of the EPS.

Police Officers Depart for Training in Spain

PA1901195193 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0230 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Twenty National Police officers left on 18 January for Spain to attend a three-month course on how to train policemen, as part of a cooperation agreement signed over a year ago by the Government Ministry and the Spanish Government to professionalize the Nicaraguan police. The police officers will receive several courses related to police training and criminology.

[Begin recording] [Commander Orlando Aguilera, chief of Masaya police] We will take a course on criminology to learn the progress that the Spanish police have made in this field. Our purpose is to learn so we can bring this knowledge to other members of the police.

[Commander Edwin Cordero, chief of Leon police] Basically, we are going to learn new police techniques and methods. That is the basic part. [end recording]

Government Minister Alfredo Mendieta, Deputy Minister Frank Cesar, and National Police Chief Fernando Caldera saw them off at the airport. Mendieta indicated this is the first of a series of courses they will receive in Spain.

[Begin Mendieta recording] Some courses on traffic and road safety will be taught in a few months. [end recording] He said changes in the Government Ministry will be announced on Thursday, 21 January.

Panama

Editorial Views Clinton Presidency

PA2001234793 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE in Spanish 20 Jan 93 p4

[Editorial: "President Clinton"]

[Text] On 20 January the U.S. presidential change of command takes place. President George Bush leaves the White House and hands over executive power to his successor Bill Clinton, the Democratic politician and former governor of Arkansas, a post he used to catapult himself to victory in the November elections when he defeated President Bush's reelection bid.

The young president has the qualities the common citizen identifies with slain President John F. Kennedy. His campaigning style and the message of his speeches update the formulas that inspired the electoral career of the late president and that attracted numerous sectors of U.S. life—sidelined and alienated by Republican actions—who gave their votes and support for Clinton's electoral victory.

Clinton's designations for key executive posts show a significant presence of Latins, African Americans, and women. These decisions allow the observer to proclaim the inauguration of an administration with a different slant, which could amend old policies toward Latin American and other Third World nations.

The appointment of Cuban Mario Baeza to the sensitive post of assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, as well as the selection of Mrs. Hattie Babbitt as ambassador to the OAS, confirm these new diplomatic shifts.

For Panama, the designation of Warren Christopher as secretary of state points to problems. Warren replied to a question by Senator Jesse Helms during his confirmation hearing that the criminal activities of money laundering and gunrunning have not decreased in Panama, compared to the activities of the ousted military regime. In making such an assertion, he neglected to mention the efforts of our democratic government to combat drugs, gunrunning, and drug money.

Foreign Minister Julio Linares reacted to the remarks by the future secretary by pointing out the inaccuracy of the answer given before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He recalled well-known "Drug Tsar" Bob Martinez said it was impossible to establish the amount of drugs shipped through Panama during the dictatorial regime, which protected this evil trade.

Panama is on the last stretch of the decolonization timetable that will return Canal areas and installations to the sovereign control of this country. President Clinton will be the U.S. counterpart to undertake this task, which makes it very important for this nation to maintain the best relations and understanding so we can happily and opportunely comply with the terms of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

As he bids farewell, President Bush leaves with his head held high and proud to hand over to the new President a stable country that enjoys the respect of the world and is in step with the world's plans for moral, physical, and material reorganization.

We trust in the wisdom and statesmanship of President Clinton to imbue prestige and dignity to the highest post in North America.

Clinton Brings 'New Hopes'

PA2001153393 Panama City Radio KW Continente in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] William Jefferson Clinton will be sworn in as the new U.S. President amid expectations regarding his international policies on Iraq and the Middle East, Russia and the republics of the former USSR, and questions about his policies toward our country and his views on the canal.

Clinton is receiving the country at a critical time, facing the situation in the Persian Gulf, the economic recession, the reorganization of the former USSR, the collapse of communism, the creation of economic blocs, and the adverse affects of drug addiction on his country's youth.

His presidency will not be an easy one due to the domestic situation in the United States and current world conflicts he inherits. The new president has already had to take back some of his election promises on improving the living conditions of his fellow countrymen.

As for our country, there are new hopes for an understanding regarding the future of Panama with the fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties and an improvement of the socioeconomic situation following the economic sanctions and the subsequent U.S. invasion.

The road toward the full democratization of the country implies there should be social justice, which means there should be a real integration of all Panamanians into the country's welfare system. In this regard, we can talk about the proper use of the assets that will be reverted to Panama, the adequate use of the resources produced by the interoceanic canal, and the financing of the necessary improvements that are needed to make it more competitive, as well as the U.S. military presence in our country.

The Democrats have been good friends of Panama and they have promoted the improvement of our relations within a framework of equality and mutual respect. That is the best hope, which the new government headed by Bill Clinton, represents.

President Endara on 'Dialogue' Program

PA1901161993 Panama City TVN Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Interview with President Guillermo Endara by Luz Maria Noli, host of "Dialogue" program, in Panama City; date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Noli] Good evening friends, and welcome to "Dialogue". Our guest today is the president of the Republic, Guillermo Endara. Mr. President, thank you for accepting our invitation to "Dialogue."

[Endara] I am very grateful for your invitation.

[Noli] Your government reacted somewhat angrily to the letter issued by the Panamanian Bishops Conference [CEP], right? You have said, and I quote: I do not know where there is corruption. I search for corruption, and I cannot find it in this country.

Nonetheless, when you met with the media, you read a list taken from another list of 294 persons charged with corruption whose cases had been studied by the Office of the Comptroller General and turned over to the Office of the Attorney General. Out of that list, you chose 23 names. Of those 23 names, there were only five names that were current: One female official who had been acquitted by the comptroller general, and one male official who had been exempted from any charge by the deputy comptroller general. That left the father—I think—of a PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] legislator, Jose Alberto Alvarez, and Hernan Garcia, who have criticized your government. The other 23 names were all linked to the previous government. Nothing could be done about them.

I was under the impression that when we talked about corruption, we were talking about the present and thinking in terms of the future, right? Then, this list seems to be of no value, it deals with the past not the present. There were even some cases in which the justice under democracy had not found the people guilty, had not found any evidence against them, and the cases had been dismissed. Then, what is this all about?

[Endara] That was my personal reaction to what had happened during the past weekend. I had said, and I still insist, that if the church gives me names of corrupt people within my government, I will immediately dismiss them. I was expecting the evidence to be presented, not to me, but to the Office of the Attorney General in due time. Then, the comptroller general appeared on the front page of a very well known newspaper saying he has given me a list of 290....

[Noli, interrupting] A list of 294....

[Endara, interrupting] A list of 294 persons. The truth is that when I received that newspaper, I had not read the note from the comptroller general that apparently was sent to my office late at night or very early in the morning when I was not there. When I received that list, I immediately went over it to see who was on that list that could be persons who wear white gloves, as the church called them. I found many names like Perez, Rodriguez; persons no one knows and persons whom I am sure are not the persons who wear white gloves. I chose the persons whose names I recognized and who could be considered as those who wear white gloves. The list is provided by the comptroller general, not me.

During the news conference, I read those names, only so that there would be no speculation as to who were the people of white gloves included on that list. That is why I chose to make that list public. I did not read the other names because they said nothing. I do not know who they are. Now, if they are working for the government-....[pauses] that is why on 13 January I sent that list to the ministers so they could review the list in their respective ministries or autonomous entities to see if any of those persons were working for the government. If any of them worked for the government, the ministers were to request the report from the Office of the Comptroller General to determine what happened. If these individuals were guilty according to the Office of the Comptroller General for any mismanagement of funds, they were to be fired.

[Noli] At any time, did you not fear that when these names were announced there would be some sort of a disenchantment, that the people would think that these names all belong to the past and wonder whatever happened to the present names?

[Endara] Well, since that newspaper referred to 294 government officials I chose to announce the sort of a list that that was. [passage omitted]

[Noli] Arnulfo Arias was your political mentor. He constantly repeated that Latin phrase: Vox Populi Vox Dei [the voice of the people is the voice of God]. However, it would seem to me that now double standards exist. One we applied before we had democracy, and one we are currently applying under democracy. During the dictatorship, the CEP, the Bishops Conference, especially after 1985 harshly criticized and admonished the Noriega government. I believe that one of the most outspoken church representatives was Monsignor Laboa. I am not quite sure if at that moment there was any concrete evidence of all the crimes, harassments, abuses, and embezzlements attributed to the military. However, the Civic Crusade accepted the church's statements especially the bishops statements as dogma of faith. The Civic Crusade even transformed the churches into places of fasting. Everyone, including you Mr. President, was under the protective sponsorship of the Catholic Church. Now you are the holder of power. When the CEP letter was made public your whole administration reacted violently. Some of the your statements would seem to prefer that this CEP, or the Catholic Church, become an instrument of accusations, not of investigation or persecution, but of accusations. We are only left to wonder then, why the church was so trustworthy previously and now it is not.

[Endara] It has never been my intention to criticize or repudiate the Catholic Church. I am Catholic, a member of the church, and I am also a practicing Catholic. In addition, I respect the Catholic Church's hierarchy. The speeches I made in the Chiriqui Province, even though they might have been somewhat emotional, were a result of an emotional moment. My speeches essentially stipulated that at that moment I did not believe that there was corruption in my administration, at least not at the highest levels. I did not perceive any instances of corruption. Any time I was told about corruption, I proceeded to make inquiries, and I investigated but did not uncover anything. However, when I saw that the Catholic Church stated that there was corruption, that there was illegal use of funds, and that public funds were being used for political purposes, I said to myself: If the church says it then it must be true. It must be true. Everything I had thought about this being mere political rhetoric by some political figures, the church is now saying that the corruption does exist. If this is true, then the church knows where the corruption lies, and must tell me where it is and who they are. I do not consider that the church should say that there is corruption merely because it is being said in the streets. It is very easy to say this or that, but this is not the case. This is the Catholic Church that is saying there is corruption.

[Noli] But the Catholic Church said the same thing of the Noriega government....

[Endara, interrupting] Yes, that is right. However, during Noriega's government the church was more than justified to say that. Do you recall the Social Security Fund [CSS] scandal? Do you recall....[pauses] I cannot recall all of the specific cases at this time. But do you recall all the financial scandals that took place during that period? The cases and the names of the persons involved were mentioned constantly. Everyone knew about those cases. If the church had thought to....[pauses] why did not one of the presidents or generals during that period ask the church to provide names? They did not do it because the church would have been forced to reveal the names of the persons involved. What would the government have done then? That would have been akin to cutting their own throats. Then, it is precisely because of this that I believe [words indistinct], at least no white-collar corruption. I do know that there are some minor government officials who are willing to take money under the table in order to issue some type of licenses. In addition, there might be some traffic cops who are willing to accept a payoff to disregard a traffic ticket. I know about that type of conduct, and I am aware that we have to fight it. But the church is not talking about that! The church is talking about white-collar crimes. I want to know about those crimes. I want to know about those crimes in order to fire the officials involved. That is the reason. I am not criticizing the church, neither am I fighting against the church. Nevertheless, I must say that not all the bishops criticized the dictatorship. There were some bishops who praised the dictatorship. I can recall a letter addressed to Noriega expressing support, and congratulating him on the appointment of the last handpicked president. [passage omitted]

[Noli] There is something I would like to know. We have a resource worth millions that is deteriorating. I am referring to the reverted areas. Your government has not been able to overcome the legacy of incompetence that has kept us from making good use of those areas. What is wrong with your government that has kept it from administering this great source of capital? It left the areas

idle. It did not generate the funds required, and it did not meet the needs in this area. What happened?

[Endara] We inherited from the dictatorship an incredibly inefficient system for administering the reverted areas. I believe it was deliberately designed to prevent good administration of those areas. I am convinced that the military wanted to keep the reverted areas for themselves. They wanted Ft. Clayton for their infantry battalions; they wanted the U.S. Air Force bases to park their little planes. They wanted everything, and they created a system that is impossible to administer. The result is that five or six ministries are involved in the reverted areas. Anyone who wants to do something with a reverted asset—unless it is housing, because that is centralized in the Housing Ministry—has to go through the Finance Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the Planning Ministry....

[Noli, interrupting] Every Tom, Dick, and Harry.

[Endara] It does not work. That is why, as soon as I had a break in the effort to reconstruct this country, a chance to think about this subject, I created a nonpolitical commission, made up of upstanding Panamanians. It was headed, as you know, by Joaquin Vallarino. It included Diogenes de la Rosa and Guillermo Chapman. It included a number of very distinguished people. They did a study. One of the first conclusions they reached was that the administration of reverted assets should be separate from the administration of the canal. The matter of the reverted assets was more urgent than the canal, because those assets were already reverting and will begin to revert in great numbers beginning in 1995. Therefore, that commission, which included a representative from all the political parties represented in the Legislative Assembly, prepared a draft interoceanic regional authority law. This converts the entire existing anachronistic, inefficient system into something functional. The administration is centralized in a single body that would be truly functional. If it is up to me to choose the directors of that body, I will choose the best people available in Panama, over and above all political interests. This matter has to be administered, not with political criteria, but with patriotic criteria.

That body is not going to benefit me. It will benefit future governments, especially after 1995. That law is indispensable, even with the modifications that the Assembly might want to make—as long as those modifications do not distort its essence—because otherwise, we will continue to have anarchy. [passage omitted]

[Noli] What can we expect of politics in the future, considering the disagreeable things we have seen, especially in the past month?

[Endara] I can only speak from the government's viewpoint. As far as the government is concerned, I would like the 1994 elections to be exemplary, to be something that will serve as an example for all future governments. When I organize my cabinet....[pauses] The cabinet will become somewhat disorganized when the time for political campaigning arrives, because some members will logically aspire to positions. When I organize my cabinet, and when I make the changes that I have to make among governors and mayors, I will call all of them together and tell them: The government will not use any of its resources on behalf of any candidate. You may belong to a party, as I do, but I will not allow a single cent, or a truck, or a car, or a printing press, or any of the many government assets that could be used for campaigning, to be used for that purpose, and the first person who fails to obey that order will be summarily dismissed. I hope that, from the government's standpoint, the campaign will be exemplary. From the politician's standpoint, perhaps you are right. The way things are going, it seems it will be a very ugly campaign. Thank God, to my personal joy, I am not going to participate in it. [passage omitted]

Gunrunning Increasing at Costa Rican Border

PA1801173693 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 18 Jan 93 p 8C

[Report by Juan Pritsiolas]

[Text] Merchants of Arabian descent, policemen, former members of the Defense Forces, and former guerrilla front commanders are on a list of presumed gunrunners operating at the Panamanian-Costa Rican border.

State security agencies suspect at least 10 individuals are smuggling weapons through the border post of Paso Canoas.

Those weapons, which include RPG launchers, submachine guns, and ammunition, are smuggled into Panama and sold to Colombian citizens. The possibility that government officials may be involved in this illegal activity has not been ruled out.

Guillermo Saenz, director of the Costa Rican Civil Guard, five days ago admitted the existence and intensification of arms trafficking at the border. He added that Costa Rican intelligence services detected a considerable number of Panamanians traveling to Puerto Limon to purchase rifles from Nicaragua.

In addition, there are still many weapons in Panama left from a shipment sent to General Manuel Antonio Noriega from Cuba in 1988 to face a U.S. invasion. [Retired] Major Augusto Villalaz [former commander of 8th Military Zone] disclosed that almost 100,000 pounds of war materiel arrived in just three shipments.

Such a large amount of weapons is very dangerous in view of the upcoming elections because political confrontations could result in shoot-outs, according to a former Defense Forces officer consulted by EL PANAMA AMERICA.

Despite frequent reports on gunrunning, only Ruben Navarro, member of the Arnulfista Party, was detained for that reason, and then released based on a Supreme Court decision.

Minister Denies Increase in Drug Trafficking

PA1901165193 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 19 Jan 93 p 1A

[Text] Foreign Minister Julio Linares has rejected as unfounded reports and statements by U.S. Government officials in the sense money laundering and drug trafficking activities in Panama have increased or continue at the same levels they had under the dictatorship.

Linares said such allegations are groundless, as Bob Martinez, U.S. director of national drug control policy, himself has said.

Argentina

Di Tella on New U.S. Administration Relations

PY2101025593 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1342 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jan (TELAM)—Argentine Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella stated today that relations with the United States "will remain unchanged" after Bill Clinton's inauguration, provided that Argentina "maintains the policies it has been following over the past three years."

In a conversation with Radio Mitre in Rome, Di Tella said that "changes and the continuation of relations depend on policies." He said "international relations have become quite foreseeable and trustworthy" with the policies adopted by the government.

Di Tella said that he and the Argentine ambassador to Washington will continue in their posts, despite the fact that the U.S. Administration will change as of today, with Bill Clinton's inauguration. He said: "There is no reason to make changes," as President Carlos Menem has already stated.

Di Tella said that a meeting between Presidents Menem and Clinton "are included on the agenda." He added: "No date has yet been set, and we will have to see when it might be feasible."

He stated: "Great importance was attached to Latin American issues during the second conversation between Menem and Clinton, which was regarded as the most substantial one." He added that the Democratic administration has the "clear and unequivocal" commitment "of continuing with the policies that have favored Latin America over the past few years."

As for specific relations with Argentina, Di Tella believes that there will be no changes if the policies that have been implemented over the past three years remain unchanged.

He cited as an example the adoption of policies on nuclear nonproliferation. He said: "This is a policy we decided to adopt with or without Bush. We did it because we had it in mind, because we believe in what is most suitable for us, in what most strongly defends us. If we continue maintaining this policy, relations will remain unchanged."

Concerning the economic situation, I believe that "[words indistinct] with the policies we have adopted, the reinstatement of Argentina in the world, relations with the United States have become smooth and easy."

Asked whether the stage of "carnal relations" with the United States had been overcome, Di Tella said that "this was a peculiar way to describe the need to maintain very fluid and positive relations, to end the policies of mutual dissension, and to consider that Argentine policy succeeded if it irritated U.S. policy."

Di Tella said that "this type of policy had a high cost and gave us nothing, while the cooperation policy is providing us great benefits." He admitted, however, that "there are obviously conflicting opinions," as in the case of the subsidies issue, which could become "very serious." He emphasized that "because we maintain good relations, we are able to openly outline trade policies of which we disapprove."

Di Tella said that the good relations maintained with the United States "have greatly benefited Argentina." He noted that "the United States has been the main investor in Argentina over the past few years, especially in the area of privatization. Argentina could, in addition, join the Brady Plan through the influence of the United States, among others."

He said that "the benefits obtained through international relations are linked to commercial ones, as in the case of investments. We have met our objectives with regard to these substantial issues."

As for the international policy to be implemented by Clinton, Di Tella said that the main changes with regard to our continent will be linked to Haiti. I believe that "there will be no significant change in the Americas Initiative, which will have another name but which will designed for the same purpose." He added that "it has been confirmed that NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement], the free trade agreement reached by Canada, the United States, and Mexico, will be signed."

Di Tella then said that "what has occurred in Argentina over the past few years is really extraordinary." He added that "it would be erroneous to say that we are living in paradise." He said: "The least I can say is that we have taken significant steps, which are recognized all over the world."

He replied in this manner after having been consulted about the commentaries referring to Argentina within the report on the world's current situation which departing U.S. President Bush submitted to Congress yesterday. According to Buenos Aires newspapers, the report mentions excessive use of force by the police, torture inflicted on detainees, and the dilatory process of the court system.

Di Tella said that "[word indistinct] of the court issues, but the adoption of the oral trial, which is a great step forward, was not mentioned in the report."

He emphasized Argentina's reclassification in the United Nations, as far as contributions is concerned, from 45th place to 22nd place. "This fact has to do with the importance of the countries." He also noted that "poverty has declined in the past four months," as "the index of poverty decreased by 50 percent." He then mentioned the salary development, and said that all the indexes were really extradordinary.

Regarding the increase in the unemployment rate, he considered it "one of the many indexes." He stated that

"most of the indexes reveal extremely favorable signs," especially as far as the reduction of poverty is concerned.

CNEA Reportedly Sending Nuclear Waste to Mendoza

PY1501223893 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0035 GMT 15 Jan 93

[Text] Cordoba, 14 Jan (TELAM)—The Foundation for the Defense of the Environment [Fundacion para la Defensa del Ambiente] (Funam) has reported that the National Commission for Atomic Energy [CNEA] branch in Cordoba is reportedly sending highly dangerous nuclear waste to Mendoza.

Funam stated that 3,000 drums containing nuclear waste have reportedly been buried in the Mendoza Province township of Sierra Pintada.

The morning newspaper LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR today published the charges, which Funam President Raul Montenegro filed with Prosecutor Juan Sanmartino on 11 January.

This is the third charge that has been made public against CNEA in the past few months. The first concerned a study of uranium prospecting at a mine in the Traslasierra Valley, and the second the possible construction of a nuclear waste dump in the Salinas Grandes zone.

The newspaper states that "Cordoba CNEA employees reportedly neither complied with legal regulations nor had the approval of province authorities" to transfer the waste to Mendoza.

Juan Schroeder, director of the ecological organization Greenpeace, told TELAM that Mendoza Province sends Cordoba a series of mineral elements for processing purposes, and that they are sent back to the province in keeping with existing legal regulations.

Schroeder stated that the incident occurred "because the Health Ministry in Mendoza reported that they were receiving back more material than they were sending. This gave rise to suspicions that materials from the Los Gigantes uranium reserve were being added to the shipment. This reserve was closed a long time ago because it had been contaminating groundwater supplies."

Sanmartino submitted the case to judge on duty Juan Jose Moresi, who in turn sent the files to the Mendoza Province courts, as the most serious incident (the burial of the waste) took place in Mendoza Province.

Concerning the uranium mine in Traslasierra, 10 townships from Cordoba declared themselves "nuclear test free" zones to prevent mine prospecting from intensifying.

Provincial Deputy Carlos Pereyra submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a draft declaration in which he requests that the executive branch order the Cordoba Mining Secretariat to adopt preventive measures with respect to the prospecting the CNEA is apparently conducting in the area.

Funam reported that the CNEA is analyzing the possibility of installing a nuclear waste dump in the Salinas Grandes zone.

In a communique signed by Montenegro, Funam states that this institution "herewith makes public the charges made by residents and the unofficial report provided by CNEA employees who participated in the mineral prospecting."

Heavy Water Leak Reported at Nuclear Plant

PY2001190593 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1550 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jan (TELAM)—Engineer Juan Carlos Duarte, the manager of the Atucha 1 nuclear plant, told TELAM today that there was a leak of heavy water from one of the reactors of the plant last weekend. He added that the accident "does not imply any risk" and the situation is under control and will be repaired.

Duarte denied reports that the nuclear accident in Atucha was serious and explained that a small amount of heavy water leaked from a reactor that had been deactivated on 15 January because a problem had been detected and was being repaired.

The manager of the nuclear plant, which is 100 km northwest of the Federal Capital, told TELAM: "The plant is in good working condition. The activity is normal, and we prefer to talk about a (heavy water) leak and not a spill because we can recover it."

Provincial Supreme Court Nullifies Election

PY2101021293 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1922 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Corrientes, 20 Jan (TELAM)—The provincial Supreme Court declared today that the recognition of Raul "Tato" Romero Feris as the new governor of Corrientes is "absolutely null." The court also decided to dissolve the Electoral College that elected him in a surprising political move made by the Liberal Autonomous Pact with the complicity of the Radical Civic Union [UCR].

The court intervened upon a request by the legal representatives of the Front of Hope, headed by the Justicialist Party, a few hours after the controversial meeting between the autonomous pact and UCR leaders. [passage omitted]

Menem Calls for New Elections

PY2101022893 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2156 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jan (NA)—President Menem decided today to extend the federal intervention in Corrientes Province. He also instructed Interventor

Claudia Bello to call for direct elections for governor and vice governor at the same time as the renewal of the Chamber of Deputies, "possibly next September."

This information was disclosed tonight by Interior Minister Gustavo Beliz, who returned from Jujuy where he accompanied President Menem during his visit to that province.

Judge Orders Liberation Party Members Released

PY1601000793 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jan 93 p 11

[Text] (DYN-NA)—Three members of the Liberation Party were released from custody yesterday after the Federal Court quashed the case linking the men to last November's bombing of two cash dispensers in the Federal Capital.

In freeing the men the court issued a strict reprimand of Judge Maria Servini de Cubria for her handling of the initial investigation and at the same time defended the rights of citizens to freely express their political views.

Oscar Malvestiti, Carlos Hernan Alboniga and Mario Vera are all members of the leftist Liberation Party, which at the time of the bombings was linked to the suspected perpetrators of the attacks, the People's Revolutionary Organization, by among others President Carlos Menem.

The court maintained that Servini de Cubria had detained the men principally on the basis of intelligence information relating to their political and union activities, which gave no evidence linking them to the blasts. The only thing this demonstrated, according to the statement, was that they were members of a group that confronted government policy, took part in pensioners' rights marches and identified with human rights groups.

The latest ruling brings the proceedings related to the bomb attacks to a close. Nine people were originally detained in connection with the case, but the majority were released when it became evident they had nothing to do with the incidents.

Bolivia

Paz Zamora Receives Fujimori for Official Visit

PY1901192593

[Editorial Report] La Paz TV Nacional Network in Spanish at 1550 GMT on 19 January carries live coverage of the arrival of Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori on a two-day official visit to La Paz and Cochabamba. Reportage begins with the arrival of the presidents of Peru and Bolivia at the Murillo Square where they listen to their countries' national anthems and review the troops deployed for the ceremony. Paz Zamora delivers a six-minute speech welcoming the visiting Peruvian president, emphasizing the importance of bilateral relations, and thanking Peru for allowing Bolivia to have a port on the Pacific Ocean. Fujimori then gives a four-minute speech to his "Bolivian friends" by apologizing for not having come to La Paz as previously scheduled. He recalls the preparations for President Paz Zamora's visit to Ilo last year, and promises to continue working for integration and the unity of the Bolivian and Peruvian peoples during his remaining two-and-a-half years in office.

The two presidents then place a flower wreath at the tomb of Marshall Andres de Santa Cruz, a hero for both nations, receive the greetings of the Bolivian ministers and other high-ranking officials and of the diplomats accredited to Bolivia, and leave for the Government Palace balcony from where they will watch a military parade in Fujimori's honor.

Bolivian, Peruvian Ministers Sign Communique

PY2001230993 La Paz Television Nacional Network in Spanish 2151 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Jaime Paz Zamora, president of the Republic of Bolivia, His Excellency Alberto Fujimori, president of the Republic of Peru, visited the cities of La Paz and Cochabamba in his official capacity on 19 and 20 January 1993.

The president of the Republic of Peru was accompanied by a retinue which included Dr. Oscar de la Puente Raygada, president of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; Alfredo Ross, minister of transportation, communications, housing, and construction; and high-ranking government officials.

In the course of President Fujimori's state visit to Bolivia, the presidents of the Republic of Bolivia and the Republic of Peru paid homage to the illustrious Marshall Andres de Santa Cruz on the bicentennial of his birth.

During a special session of the Municipal Council, the honorable mayor of the city of La Paz, Julio Mantilla, gave President Fujimori the freedom of the city. The president of Peru was also made an honorable citizen of the city of Cochabamba by the honorable mayor of the city of Cochabamba, Manfred Reyes Villa.

President Alberto Fujimori held cordial and productive working meetings with President Jaime Paz Zamora. During these meetings both presidents discussed several issues pertaining to bilateral relations. They expressed their satisfaction at the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

Fully aware of the need to consolidate the special and privileged relations existing between the two countries so as to promote public welfare, the presidents of Bolivia and Peru instructed their foreign ministers to sign the following joint communique.

The foreign ministers of Bolivia and Peru underscored the importance of the trade agreement signed by both countries on the establishment of a free trade zone which will enable both countries to boost the terms of trade

between them. In addition they stressed the recent signature of a trade agreement on commercial airlines, by virtue of which more frequent flights will be added to the current routes between the two countries and new international routes will be set up, such as flights between Ilo, Tacna, and Puerto Maldonado, in Peru, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Cobija, Riberalta, and Puerto Suarez in Bolivia.

They also mentioned the establishment of the Lake Titicaca Binational Agency, which will enable the rational management of the lake's water and biological resources, and will implement a master plan by means of projects that will promote the joint development of a region of utmost importance for the integration of both countries at their borders.

They also underlined the importance of the Bolivian-Peruvian Cultural Institute, which was recently set up and has its headquarters in La Paz. This institute should be the appropriate tool for culturally integrating both countries' peoples.

With regard to the Treaty of Ilo, the two foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that great strides have been made in the ongoing negotiations to have it ratified within a year of being signed.

They also remarked on the importance of the ratification by both countries of the Marshall Andres de Santa Cruz Treaty, and the exchange of notes between both governments signed by the foreign ministers of Bolivia and Peru in the City of Lima on 12 December 1992. To this effect the Bolivian Government has today submitted to the Project Management Office [Oficina de servicios para proyectos] of the United Nations Development Program a document whereby firms are invited to bid for a free trade and tourist zone at Bolivia Mar, and another free trade and industrial zone at Ilo port. The Bolivian Government will soon submit to international public bidding the franchise for administering and operating Ilo port.

Both foreign ministers urged the private sector, and especially Bolivian and Peruvian businessmen, to actively participate in the Ilo project, as its success will reflect positively on Bolivia and Peru on the path to their integration.

De la Puente Raygada conveyed to the Bolivian foreign minister the appreciation on the part of President Alberto Fujimori and his retinue of the demonstration of affection and friendship shown by the Bolivian people, as well as for the kind hospitality of the Bolivian Government and government officials during his stay in this country.

President Paz Speaks at Anniversary Ceremony

PY2101000093 La Paz Television Nacional Network in Spanish 2258 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Speech by President Jaime Paz Zamora at a ceremony at Government House in La Paz celebrating the first anniversary of the signing of the Ilo Treaty—live]

[Text] Distinguished friend and president of the sister Republic of Peru, Alberto Fujimori Fujimori; distinguished friend and foreign minister of Peru, Oscar de la Puente, and your distinguished retinue; Mr. Vice President of the Republic; distinguished national and foreign personalities who are participating in this act.

On behalf of the Bolivian people I want to express enormous satisfaction for this act in which we are participating. As you heard in the press declaration, we informed the Bolivian people that we today gave the UN representative the documents calling for an international bidding to form business corporations which will, on the one hand, build and administer the Bolivia Mar beach on the Pacific Ocean, and on the other build and administer the free trade and industrial zone in which, together with the one that already exists on the Peruvian coast next to the city of Ilo, our two countries may work.

Peru, through the presence of its president and foreign minister, has given its approval and has reported that in Lima during the next few days it will also hand over to the United Nations the documents necessary to call for an international bidding to form a company made up of businessmen from Peru, Bolivia, or third countries to jointly administer the Port of Ilo.

In this manner, dear people of Bolivia, a few days before commemorating the year that has passed since the signing of the historic agreements with President Fujimori in the port of Ilo on 24 January 1992, we are concluding with facts and not with words the will expressed on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Therefore on the one hand we are today coming to the end of one part of the road, while on the other we are embarking with the same enthusiasm and vigor as always on the other part of the road which we, the peoples of Peru and Bolivia, are building together.

I must confess that the first word that united us with President Fujimori, and which our mouths repeated and our ears heard thereafter, was the word Ilo. It was the first thing we talked about when I, representing the Bolivian Government and people, had the privilege of attending the swearing-in ceremony of the president in Lima in 1990. As of that moment we set a task for our two peoples and countries. Therefore, on the different occasions we met afterward as presidents, this was an obligatory subject. I must say that we perhaps discussed Ilo most with President Fujimori where it was least expected, as on the occasion when we held a fraternal meeting at a typical farm in the remote Bolivian Amazon region.

The fact is that everything has currently passed from words to reality. I can say, without any false pretensions, that Ilo, with all the perspective and content of mutual benefit for our peoples, marks the most important moment in relations between our two countries since the 19th century Peruvian and Bolivian Confederation. I cannot find another moment in which we reached such a fraternal understanding with so much future between our two peoples like the current one.

Without doubt we must relate other achievements, which constitute a modern relationship project for the 21st century between Peru and Bolivia, around Ilo. For example, the free trade zone agreement signed by the two countries to benefit our peoples through the production and the exchange of wealth between ourselves. This is just an example, because as you have heard when the declaration was read, there are other objectives on which Peruvians and Bolivians are working in our high plateau and Amazon region border zones.

I want to point out that the port of Ilo, and Ilo itself, represents something that is without a doubt of historic benefit to our country. This is why I, from the first moment on 24 January, and in the name of the Bolivian people, have not stopped thanking Peru and President Fujimori and his administration. I then clearly said that by the hand of a sister country, Bolivia was again exerting its historical and geographical right to mark its presence on the Pacific Ocean basin.

I said it so that what we meant would be understood both there and here. That is, we did not mean to say it to mark the much desired sovereignty or historically deserved place. I said it because it was the Pacific Ocean, and Bolivia was exerting its right to mark its presence on that ocean together with its sister country of Peru.

I want the Bolivian people to understand this well. This is without a doubt part of a strategy carried out by Bolivia to attain its outlet to the sea. It is a strategy of peace, of integration; it is a gradual and pragmatic strategy. It is a peaceful strategy because it is not against anyone, and because it is aimed at allowing all of us to live in peace by helping each other to solve our problems. It is a strategy of integration because beyond living in peace, we want to find joint solutions for our peoples and to project ourselves through integration into the future together, because although Bolivia will obtain immense benefits from these steps we are taking, there is no doubt that Peru, especially the south of Peru, its southern coast, will also receive enormous benefits with respect to this joint action.

In designing this strategy which unites us with President Fujimori, we have even been careful to not take the Ilo project out of its greater context of continental integration. To the contrary, let us make this project a key factor in the greater project of continental integration, and therefore visualize the possibility that what we are building in Ilo is a broader integration in the region and an inter-oceanic link between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

We note that while Peru has so generously granted us facilities on its southwest Pacific Ocean coast, Bolivia has in turn granted similar facilities in the huge Pantanal area in the River Plate basin, at the river's headwaters near the city of Puerto Suarez.

In the future this will allow Peru, if it is so desired, to operate on the waterway and to the Atlantic Ocean, with the same facilities with which Peru is so generously allowing Bolivia to operate on its southern Pacific coast. [applause]

We also pointed out that in addition to being a strategy for peace and integration, it is a pragmatic and gradual strategy.

It is a pragmatic strategy because, beyond speeches, we are engaging in what we can in reality do for the benefit of our peoples—no more and no less than what is appropriate. We are, however, conforming entirely to what in reality it appears we can do.

We also pointed out that it is a gradual strategy, because all of us are aware of the fact that what we are beginning now will have to be continued by the Peruvians and Bolivians who will follow us. It will undoubtedly be a never-ending task.

I therefore want to point out that I am deeply convinced that we will reach the Abaroa [province in Oruro Department] Sea through the Grau [Peruvian hero of the War of the Pacific, 1879-84] Sea [applause], and that we will achieve this for the benefit of everyone. Let no one feel troubled by this Bolivian presence on the Pacific. All of us—Peru, Bolivia, and the entire subregion—will nevertheless gain from this, as we, today's leaders, no longer have the right to allow old prejudices to prevent our nations from building a future of peace and well being.

We Bolivians thus rejoice over the presence of President Fujimori and his entourage here in Bolivia. We rejoice over the fact that all this has actually begun while commemorating the bicentennial of the birthday of Marshal Andres de Santa Cruz, a great Bolivian-Peruvian or great Peruvian-Bolivian. Santa Cruz became Peruvian president through the will of the Peruvian people and following a proposal made by the liberator [Simon] Bolivar. Santa Cruz became Bolivian president through the will of the Bolivian people and following a proposal made by Marshal Jose Antonio de Sucre, a man who takes us back to the past only to draw strength and inspiration for what we can do in the future.

And I believe these achievements represent the best tribute that we could pay to Marshal Andres de Santa Cruz, and especially, the best service that we could render to our nations.

Many thanks, President Fujimori. Many thanks, Foreign Minister Oscar de la Puente. Many thanks, dear Peruvian people. [applause]

Brazil

President Franco Sends Letters to Bush, Clinton

PY1901221893 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2100 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] President Itamar Franco sent a letter today to U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton, who will take office tomorrow, and another to President George Bush.

In his letter to George Bush, President Itamar Franco praises the role played by his U.S. counterpart in tightening U.S.-Brazilian bilateral relations.

In his letter to Bill Clinton, the Brazilian president recalls that the recent changes in the world scenario have opened promising prospects for the establishment of a more just and equitable international order.

Franco then goes on to say the Brazilian Government is willing to cooperate to improve the relationship between the two countries.

President Itamar Franco ends his letter by wishing Bill Clinton success as head of the U.S. Government.

Signs Decree Changing Privatization Rules

PY2001015593 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2100 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] President Itamar Franco today signed a decree changing the rules of the national privatization program. The changes announced by Finance Minister Paulo Haddad include an increase in foreign capital in the purchase of state companies.

President Itamar Franco wants the resources obtained from the privatization of state companies to be used in health, security, environmental, and science and technology programs.

The new decree that changes the national privatization program has 64 articles and makes the privatization process of state companies more serious and responsible. The government will no longer accept the use of pension funds linked to federal government institutions for the purchase of state companies. Minister Haddad said this will prevent the disguised effort to maintain the state as the companies' owners because more than two-thirds of the pension funds of public institutions are government resources.

President Franco wants to prevent that money from being used to purchase state companies. The current amount in pension funds is $25 billion. The so-called devalued public bonds will have limited use. The commission in charge of the national privatization program will define the percentage of public bonds that can be used in accordance with the company to be privatized, but in this case President Itamar Franco will have to give the final authorization.

The participation of foreign capital has been increased from 30 to 40 percent, and it may reach up to 100 percent depending on the proposal made to the president by the national privatization program commission. In this regard, the president will submit a draft law to the national Congress.

Finance Minister Paulo Haddad explained that, according to the new privatization rules, workers who have been dismissed will have the right to six-month courses for reintegration into a new job:

[Begin Haddad recording] Workers who are dismissed as a result of the privatization process or due to personnel reduction or the liquidation of the company will have to be financed by the company's new management for six months as part of the retraining and recycling program. [end recording]

The workers also will participate in the commission to fix the minimum price for each company. Any privatized company that has a debt to social security will have the obligation to pay the debt before beginning its operations. Part of the money obtained from the privatization program will be used for scientific and technological, health, and education projects.

Official Debt With Sweden Renegotiated

PY1901132993 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Brazil has signed a renegotiation of its official debt with the Swedish Government. The debt totals $290 million. The agreement was signed by Finance and Planning Minister Paulo Haddad and the Swedish Ambassador to Brazil Nils Gunnar Hultner.

This is the sixth bilateral accord signed by Brazil following its negotiations with the Paris Club. That agreement foresees a $12.8 billion rollover of a $20 billion debt.

Minister Haddad said that the Franco Administration wants to recover the government's credibility before international creditor banks.

Governor Cites Corruption in Letter to Franco

PY1901182493 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Jan 93 p 3

["Text" of letter faxed by Bahia Governor Antonio Carlos Magalhaes to President Itamar Franco on 14 January]

[Text] "Mr. President,

"Pursuant to what has been requested of me by Your Excellency through Civil Household Chief Henrique Hargreaves, it is my duty to inform you that I reaffirm everything I said in the interview published in the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO. In the course of the aforementioned interview I warned that I would lodge a complaint.

"I would like to bring to Your Excellency's attention the issue of payments made to many municipalities less than 10 days before, I repeat, Mr. President, less than 10 days before the expiration of the term in office of the respective mayors. In some cases, payments were made 48 hours before the expiration date. These payments were made for purely political ends, to cover up the corrupt practices of some mayors with funds that were intended for other purposes.

"If Your Excellency cares to look into the amount that the Bank of Brazil deposited in the accounts of some municipalities, you will be shocked. Mr. President, I am not referring so much to what has already been disbursed, as to what has been recorded as accounts payable.

"Your Excellency has announced your intention to improve public morality. Now, at this time when there is a total lack of resources to repair impassable federal highways, when there are no funds for school snacks, when there is a lack of health services for poor people living in Northeastern Brazil, when hospitals are closing nationwide, when problems affecting children are acquiring frightening proportions, when there are delays even in the transfer of resources to fight the cholera outbreak and when so many other problems that Your Excellency has often addressed with complete frankness; it is unbelievable that such a thing should be happening to our public finances in a government which was chosen precisely to avoid acts detrimental to the administration. As I said in the interview, it is not enough for the president to be honest. The government must also be honest, because either one can fall into embezzlement.

"Mr. President, I will continue to be of service to the Nation with my accusations, as I am convinced that Your Excellency will have them investigated and will punish corrupt officials accordingly. Such things are not fortuitous—when one asks to be overseen, it is because one does not really want to be supervised at all. Words must be backed by actions.

"I do not want to close this letter to Your Excellency without telling you that I have here with me—and I will send it to you Mr. President—a document belonging to a municipality concerning funds disbursed by the LBA [Brazilian Welfare Legion] to the municipality for a day care center, and a statement by the person in charge of the said day care center saying that he has not received a cent. The mayor stepped down on 31 December and received the money on 30 December. This is but one case among many. Your Excellency will learn about them.

"Yours sincerely,

" Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, Governor."

Embassy Reports: Two Brazilians in Baghdad Well

PY2001171793 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] The Iraqi Embassy has informed the Brazilian Foreign Ministry that Brazilian students Mauro Bianco and Gislane Carezzia are in good health. They are staying at the Meridien Hotel in Baghdad.

The Iraqi Embassy added that the allied forces bombing did not affect the hotel where the two students are staying.

Chile

Khmer Rouge Releases Chilean, UK Hostages

PY1901124093 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Alan Mettle, a first lieutenant in the Chilean Navy, was released today after being held hostage since 17 January by Khmer Rouge guerrillas in Cambodia. This Chilean officer, a member of the Chilean contingent in the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia, has been in that country since May.

Two British Royal Navy officers who were acting as UN observers and who were also taken hostage on 17 January were also released.

The three were taken hostage during a meeting with members of the Khmer Rouge to coordinate the ceasefire which has been ordered by the United Nations and accepted, though not fully respected, by all the parties involved in the conflict.

Eric Falt, UN spokesman in Cambodia, stated that the released officers were well treated by the Khmer Rouge group, which was comprised of 10 or 15 men.

The reasons behind the action are still not known. The Khmer Rouge has taken other members of the UN peace-keeping force hostage, including several Uruguayan officers who were taken hostage last month.

Aylwin Note to Clinton on Trade, Best Wishes

PY2001202493 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Report by Daniela Araneda from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] In a note sent to Bill Clinton, President Patricio Aylwin told him that Chile is interested in promptly initiating negotiations geared toward signing a free trade agreement with the United States. Aylwin sent the aforementioned note to present his compliments to Bill Clinton, who will be inaugurated as president of the United States today.

In this note, Aylwin stated: I would like to express my most sincere wishes for the best of luck in your new

office and happiness for you and your family. I take this opportunity to tell Your Excellency that my government is favorably disposed toward continuing to work together to support and consolidate human dignity, democratic principles, and free trade.

This note was read by Acting Foreign Minister Edmundo Vargas, who stated that the Chilean Government hoped to continue furthering friendly relations with the United States.

Tests Prove Honecker Suffers From Cancer

PY1501194093 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jan 93

[Text] Sergio Vaisman, deputy director of Las Condes Hospital, has confirmed that former GDR leader Erich Honecker has cancer. He added that the tests performed reveal the existence of a tumor on the right lobe of one kidney.

Vaisman also said that Honecker's medical history arrived from Germany this morning. It is now being translated and compared with the results of the tests conducted in Santiago.

Vaisman added that the results of the scan Honecker brought from Germany coincide with the results of the scan performed at this hospital.

It was disclosed that only very close relatives have visited Honecker in hospital.

Right now the medical team and Honecker's family members are meeting to draft a communique on his health and to discuss his stay at this hospital.

Further details will be disclosed at about 1500. Various national and international journalists have been posted outside Las Condes hospital since this morning.

Granted Renewable Tourist Visa

PY1601173893 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] The Chilean Government has granted Erich Honecker a renewable tourist visa for 90 days, allowing him to reside in Chile. This was reported by Interior Under Secretary Belisario Velasco:

[Begin Velasco recording] The government has granted him a tourist visa that may be renewed. Afterward, if he qualifies, he also may be given a temporary visa. [end recording]

The temporary visa, the under secretary said, will be granted for whatever time is necessary. He added that Honecker is visiting Chile of his own will, since it is his right and nothing prevents him from being in Chile. This is why he was allowed to come here, Velasco said.

Court Acquits Telephone Tapping Case Suspects

PY2001020293 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Imagen Internacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Two important decisions on the telephone tapping scandal were released almost simultaneously today. The Court Martial comprised of civilian and military judges decided that the tapping of cellular telephones does not constitute a crime and acquitted all individuals involved.

In turn, the appeals court officially confirmed the rejection of a petition to strip Deputy Evelyn Matthei of her immunity.

The 31-page appeals court decision explains the arguments used by the majority—13 court members—in rejecting the petition and gives details of the arguments used by the minority—seven members—to support it. The document stresses that the legislator received the tape without knowing there was a crime involved and she was hurt by ignorance of this fact. The appeals court left it to the hands of military justice to decide if a crime had been committed in the telephone tapping case.

[Begin recording] [appeals court President Enrique Paillas] The majority of members decided—some members were against this opinion—that the cover-up has not been proven.

[Unidentified reporter] This means there was a crime.

[Paillas] Yes. However, if proven it would be a simple violation. The court considered that aspect in its decision.

[Matthei's lawyer, Alberto Rios] Four court judges who voted against the petition believed Matthei's behavior did not constitute a crime.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Prosecutor, do you maintain that a crime has been committed?

[Prosecutor Alberto Chaigneau] I am morally and juridically convinced that a crime has been committed and that the deputy participated in it. [end recording]

The Court Martial accepted a writ of amparo in favor of entrepreneur Ricardo Claro by four votes to one and dismissed all charges against those involved in the telephone tapping case.

The military court decision closes the case. The indictments against entrepreneur Ricardo Claro, National Renewal follower Francisco Ignacio Ossa, and Army Captain Fernando Diez were all dismissed. Diez, however, still faces trial for other military violations.

[Begin recording] [Claro's lawyer, Pablo Rodriguez] The Court Martial has ruled that no crime was committed. The behavior in question is absolutely legal and cannot be punished.

[Unidentified reporter] Does that mean that anyone can tap private telephone conversations from now on?

[Rodriguez] As long as the law does not define as a crime recording cellular telephones' airwaves, it will be a legal activity. [end recording]

Communist Party Assesses 1992 Performance

PY1601174693 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Jan 93 p C2

[Text] Gladys Marin and Manuel Cantero, Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] Political Commission members, briefed the press on the party's political performance in 1992.

Marin emphasized the decision to create the MIDA [Allendist Leftist Democratic Movement] as a new leftist force and the consolidation of the PCCh as a democratic opposition party, despite the fact that dissident groups decided to join the Coalition of Parties for Democracy [CPPD]. In this regard Marin said: "The true left only can be conceived outside the CPPD."

Another issue addressed by the Communists was the organized social movement's actions, which included strikes (by health workers, teachers, the Mapuches Indians, and coal miners) and demonstrations against espionage and Dine [Army Intelligence Directorate]. She also mentioned the arrest of [former Dine agents] Osvaldo Romo Mena and Miguel Estay Reyno, aka El Fanta.

The Communist leaders harshly criticized the CPPD government. Marin stated that the government obviously failed in complying with its program because "everything is pending as far as human rights and economic policy are concerned. The same economic model that prevailed under the dictatorship is being implemented. This fact strongly reveals that the CPPD is a continuation of the former administration."

Marin also refused Defense Minister Patricio Rojas' statements on the National Security Council [CSN] meeting. She termed as "incredible the statement by Rojas, who said the establishment of this council is 'a success for institutionality.' But how is this possible? The CPPD program provided for the CSN's elimination."

Colombia

Government Extends State of Internal Disturbance

PA2101011493 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1717 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Santa Fe de Bogota, 20 Jan (DPA)—The Colombian Government has extended the state of internal disturbance for three additional months, it was reported on 20 January. This state of internal disturbance, which has been in force since November, has enabled the government to adopt severe measures aimed at curbing violence by the communist guerrillas and drug traffickers.

The decision made at the conclusion of a meeting between Government Minister Fabio Villegas and a congressional delegation, allows the measures adopted under the state of internal disturbance to continue in force.

Under this state of exception, in which the first period will expire on 6 February, the government has issued approximately 20 decrees aimed at counteracting the rebel groups and the drug mafia's power. [passage omitted]

The state of internal disturbance, which can be extended for three consecutive 90-day periods, was implemented by President Cesar Gaviria due to the rise of attacks by the guerrillas and the drug mafia since mid-1992. [passage omitted]

Gaviria Approves New Law Against Kidnapping

PA2001040193 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Colombian President Cesar Gaviria has approved a national law against kidnapping, which fully combats the cruelest of all human rights violations. The law freezes the properties owned by kidnap victims and their relatives, and it doubles jail sentences for kidnappers. The government took advantage of the occasion to establish its position regarding the demands that Pablo Escobar has been making.

One day after Pablo Escobar sent a letter to the national government, the president reiterated that his policy will not yield. He said there are guarantees for individuals who want to adhere to the law, and punishment and persecution for those who insist on disregarding the law.

[Begin Gaviria recording] The government will not change its policy, which seeks security and tranquillity for the Colombian people from the threats leveled by certain criminals like those over the past few days by narcoterrorist Pablo Escobar. [end recording]

Prosecutor General Gustavo de Greiff says that Pablo Escobar's desire to be treated as a political criminal is nonsense that is simply aimed at confusing the public. De Greiff downplayed threats against his life.

[Begin De Greiff recording] I am not worried about that because I know that if I am killed there are many capable and good people in Colombia to replace me. [end recording]

Administrative Department of Security Director Fernando Brito said, regarding this same issue, that Pablo Escobar can only hope to pay for his crimes.

[Begin Brito recording] He can expect nothing but to deal with his legal situation, which is increasingly clear because there are many lawsuits against him. I believe that all Colombians hope that in the end he will pay for all the crimes he has committed. [end recording]

The prosecutor general and attorney general agreed on 19 January that the benefits stated in the law on submission to justice seem to be under suspicion and that Congress needs to revise the law urgently.

Prosecutor General on Escobar Legal Status

PA1901164493 Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Telephone interview with Prosecutor General Gustavo de Greiff by Dario Arismendi; place not given—live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Arismendi] What is your message to Pablo Escobar. He sent you a letter; what is your reply?

[De Greiff] We do not wage battles outside the legal field He should be convinced absolutely, should he decide to reincorporate himself into society and abide by the law, that he will enjoy the guarantees granted by the Constitution and the law to all individuals in their trials. I am sure it would be more advisable for him to do this than remain a fugitive.

[Arismendi] What would Pablo Escobar's current legal situation be should he decide to surrender?

[De Greiff] There are several lawsuits against him. Should Escobar take advantage of our surrender policy, he would enjoy a sentence reduction for the crimes he confesses, all the defense benefits granted by the law, and use of all available resources. I repeat, for him and for anyone, it is much better to be within the bounds of the law than outside.

[Arismendi] In his letter to you, Escobar claimed the authorities committed abuses in 6,000 searches that were reportedly carried out in the capital of Antioquia Department. What does the Prosecutor General's Office know about this?

[De Greiff] So far we have no indication of such operations. If there were any, we would investigate. We cannot investigate generic charges. We cannot investigate when a person charges, for example, that he was robbed or was the victim of abuse, but reveals no evidence such as place, circumstances, and so on. If specific cases are reported, you can rest assured the Prosecutor General's Office will comply with its duty to investigate.

[Arismendi] Legally speaking, does Pablo Escobar have even the slightest possibility of receiving the status of a subversive, as he is requesting?

[De Greiff] None whatsoever. You many consult criminal experts, and they will confirm there is no legislation in the world giving the crime of drug trafficking political treatment. [passage omitted]

Five Casualties Reported During Rebel Sorties

PY2001174993 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1545 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 20 Jan (EFE)—Government officials reported on 20 January that at least five people—including two policemen and two children—were killed during terrorist sorties into Santa Sofia and Zaragoza, jungle townships in Amazonas Department (Southeast Colombia).

General German Castro Prieto, the Amazonas Department Police chief, explained that Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) communist rebels staged the sorties, focusing their attacks on police barracks.

Castro Prieto said the attacks occurred on the night of 19 January. He added that the two minors died from burns after exploding grenades set fire to their homes built next to the Santa Sofia police station.

The officer said that both the Zaragoza and Santa Sofia police stations were manned by one noncommissioned officer and four patrolmen each.

Joint Army and Police detachments were sent from Leticia and Zaragoza, 50 and 70 km south of Santa Sofia respectively, to prevent the rebels from withdrawing.

Police Capture FARC Leader of 45th Front

PA2001135393 Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1248 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] The metropolitan police in Santa Fe de Bogota captured the commander of the 45th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], which has been operating in Boyaca, Arauca, and Casanares. General Oscar Eduardo Pelaez Carmona told Caracol officially about the capture of the commander of the 45th FARC Front, who had recently been operating in Arauca, mainly in (Charavena). According to the official report he was in Santa Fe de Bogota making some contacts and was arrested and placed in the custody of a district attorney. The Judicial Police and Investigations Directorate Office at the Santa Fe de Bogota municipal police will release full details about the arrest of this important FARC figure at 1000 [1400 GMT]. At this time, his name, Jose Humberto Lopez Munoz, alias William, is being confirmed.

Elite Force Captures Car Bomb Manufacturers

PA2101025993 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] In Medellin on 20 January an elite force captured a gang that engaged in manufacturing explosives and devices for detonating car bombs.

According to the members of the elite force, who are searching for Pablo Escobar, the four young men arrested are part of the gang led by Juan Carlos Ospina, alias El Enchufe, who was killed by the elite force the

week of 10 January. The elite force seized several heavy weapons of various calibers, two 9 mm pistols, two fragmentation grenades, various types of ammunition, and a device for detonating car bombs.

The operation, which is number 610 of the week of 17 January, was carried out in Bello Municipality in the early morning hours. The authorities are trying to determine the possible relationship between these four youths and Pedro Fernando (Chunsa) Plaza, who—according to the police—is in charge of manufacturing the car bombs in Medellin.

In the last four days, the elite forces raided homes and shops throughout Aburra Valley. In one of those places, the forces seized 80 kg of gelatinous dynamite that came from Ecuador.

The contents of a mysterious cassette and the use of a radio telephone motivated a sudden visit by General Octavio Vargas Silva, of the police, and Gen. Hernan Jose Guzman, of the Army, who will analyze the new public order situation. [sentence as heard]

Ecuador

Paredes Says Clinton To Maintain Good Relations

PA2101142493 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Paredes believes the Clinton administration will maintain good diplomatic and economic relations with Ecuador. He said that with the Andean preferential tariff law, Ecuador will have the opportunity to better market its products.

[Begin Paredes recording] We hope that in a few days or weeks, the Andean preferential treatment that has been approved by the U.S. Government for four Andean countries will be a reality for Ecuador. It is already a reality for Colombia and Bolivia. [end recording]

The foreign minister added that Andean preferential treatment means the country can sell most of its products to the United States free of tariffs.

Ecuador, Costa Rica Sign Agreement Annexes

PA2001003793 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Paredes has signed annexes to the agreements that were signed between Ecuador and Costa Rica on the marking of bounderies of marine and submarine platforms. The map and the document presented by the joint technical commission will be incorporated, as annexes, to the agreement previously signed in Costa Rica.

Reject EC Restrictions

PA2001184993 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Diego Paredes Pena and Bernd Niehaus, the Ecuadoran and Costa Rican foreign ministers, respectively, have reiterated their rejection of the EC decision to impose restrictions on Latin American banana imports.

The foreign ministers condemned this measure, given the serious consequences it will have on the economies of both nations and the consolidation of their democracies. They said that they would attend the next summit of Latin American banana-producing countries, which will take place in Guayaquil on 10 February.

On 15 January the foreign ministers signed a communique on the actions both countries will implement, within the framework of the OAS, to counter the EC measures.

Government to Liberalize Trade With Venezuela

PA2001164293 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] The Governments of Ecuador and Venezuela have agreed to liberalize trade, starting on 1 February. Mauricio Pinto, minister of industry, commerce, integration, and fisheries, announced that there will be free trade, free of restrictions and limitations.

[Begin Pinto recording] This will bring greater dynamism to the foreign sector of the country in order to form what was once Gran Colombia [present-day Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Panama], in the commercial area. This will bring dynamism to economic relations.

We believe that Venezuela is a very important market for Ecuador. It can become an important supplier of capital. We are taking steps to promote Venezuelan investment in Ecuador. Flights have increased, and we now have more flights to Caracas. This may result, in the short term, in an increase of commerce and exchange of capital. [end recording]

There are problems in the area of transportation. Free trade with Venezuela will be similar to free trade with Colombia so as to expedite Andean economic integration.

Supreme Electoral Tribunal Officials Appointed

PA1501134393 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Dr. Camilo Ponce Gangotena was appointed president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal [TSE] on 11 January. Dr. Ponce asked all citizens to cooperate to strengthen the democracy in which we live.

Voz de los Andes was able to talk with Dr. Medardo Oleas, who was appointed TSE vice president.

[Begin Oleas recording] Our main concern is the master electoral list. We intend to coordinate our work with the civil registry and, if possible, get the National Congress to issue a new law so the civil registry becomes an autonomous, independent agency that is independent of the Government Ministry. It should also have its own funds so it may face its great responsibility to the country. Aside from handling the main registry—which includes information on every person, his date of birth, place of birth, date of death, date of marriage, etc.—it must provide the master electoral list, which has been the most questioned document in the latest electoral processes. [end recording]

New TSE Vice President Medardo Oleas added: Another challenge for the TSE will be to counter the Ecuadoran people's low voter turnout in the different elections we have had.

Popular Democracy Elects New Party President

PA1801152293 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] A Popular Democracy Party [DP] congress has picked former president Oswaldo Hurtado as the new president of the party and of the Council of National Directors. The DP made some proposals on ideology and established guidelines to define its stance. Mayor Yamil Mahuad stated he decided against running for president in 1996. Former DP Secretary Ramiro Rivera publicly announced the possibility and advisability that Rodrigo Paz will be the DP's next presidential candidate. Owaldo Hurtado is the new DP president, and Rodrigo Paz is the most likely candidate for the 1996 elections.

National Congress Elects Chief Prosecutor

PA2001170793 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] The National Congress elected Fernando Casares new chief prosecutor of the nation on 19 January. During the same session, the Democratic Left Party presented two new candidates for Supreme Court judges, a situation that prevented the appointment of all the judges. The congress should resolve the problem on the morning of 20 January and appoint (?31) judges. On the afternoon of 20 January, Congress should hear a report from President Sixto Duran-Ballen.

Paraguay

Rodriguez Sends Message to President Clinton

PY2101012193 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] President Andres Rodriguez today joined with the joyous spirit of the American people upon Bill Clinton's presidential inauguration.

In a message sent through international television networks, President Rodriguez expressed confidence that the Clinton administration, heading the most powerful nation on earth, will represent security, peace, friendship, prosperity, and the unyielding defense of people's rights, for all humanity.

Rodriguez also expressed Paraguayan hopes of beginning with President Clinton an era of intensified cooperation, understanding, fraternity, and justice, with the support of the U.S. Government and under the irreplaceable sign of democracy.

Government Prohibits Produce From Argentina

PY1701213893 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 17 Jan 93 p 9

[Text] President Andres Rodriguez signed a decree yesterday morning prohibiting the entrance of vegetables and natural and frozen fruits from Argentina.

Decree No. 16135, which was drawn up by the Public Health and Social Welfare Ministry, says that due to the outbreak of new cholera cases in the Argentine provinces and realizing that this situation is an epidemiological risk due to the possibility that this disease may enter the national territory, the president of the Republic ordered the aforementioned prohibition and instructed the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry and the General Customs House Directorate to implement the appropriate measures through their respective organizations to fulfill this decree.

The presidential decree had been expected since 14 January, when Health Minister Cynthia Prieto said after meeting with President Rodriguez that it was necessary to prohibit the sale of Argentine fruits and vegetables in Paraguayan territory due to the outbreak of cholera in that country.

Government sources believe the measure is correct and timely, even though Paraguayan officials still are annoyed by a similar decision made by the Argentine Government when there was no reason for it because, as Industry and Commerce Minister Ubaldo Scavone said: "Argentina and not Paraguay is the one that has cholera."

Since the Argentine Government prohibited the entrance of Paraguayan fresh products eight days ago, Paraguayan businessmen have protested strongly because their heavy border trade, especially between Encarnacion and Posadas, was interrupted.

Several officials then even mentioned the possibility that the clumsy Argentine effort to block border trade should be answered with similar measures from the Paraguayan side, and this is what happened with the similar measure adopted by Paraguay through Decree No. 16135 signed by Rodriguez.

Many people believe the prohibition sounds like a reprisal, but the decree clearly mentions that it is a preventive measure due to "the epidemiological risk."

Wasmosy Rejects Argana Offer of Dialogue

PY1901201793 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 19 Jan 93 p 3

[Text] Presidential hopeful Juan Carlos Wasmosy this morning sharply rejected the dialogue proposal made by the Argana faction yesterday. Wasmosy told ULTIMA HORA that his faction will not attend the dialogue sponsored by Luis Maria Argana to resolve the Colorado Party crisis. "I assure you that we will not attend," Wasmosy said, adding: "Would Argana have attended the meeting had I made the call with this condition and that condition?"

"The positive aspect of his offer is his willingness to talk. That is the positive aspect. However, he is nobody to make a call for a dialogue. The meeting should have been convened at the party premises, the party president should have been invited, and the meeting should have been convened without conditions," Wasmosy argued.

Wasmosy expressed his total disagreement with the paragraph in the invitation saying "all involved must commit themselves to withdraw all writs or restraints and ask the Electoral Board members who have disqualified themselves to withdraw their decision. We all know that it was their faction that forced the dissolution of the court by making death threats against the court president (this was reported by the press), by presenting a writ of restraint against him, intimidating him, etc. Our movement has not threatened or intimidated any judge. We would have respected what the court decided. Unfortunately, they forced the dissolution of the court. Now they disguise themselves as democrats and pretend that the court still legally exists to make a call for a conditional dialogue. Very funny."

"I sincerely think this is very childish, and I can assure you that we will not attend. We are open to a dialogue, any type of dialogue, but without conditions." Wasmosy also said his movement is preparing a communique to officially answer the proposal.

Regarding the discussion that some legislators want to carry out involving one officer, Wasmosy said: "I think this buffoonery that some Argana supporters want to mount in the Congress is due to jealousy because they say that General Lino Oviedo supports us. But they forget that at the beginning they had suggested that Oviedo supported them. This is a problem of jealousy. Now they want to retire him, etc. I thing internal political problems must be resolved by each party, in their own offices. These problems should not be taken to Congress, seeking legal technicalities to disqualify a man, Gen. Oviedo, who is a hero of the night of the Candlemas [2 February 1989 coup]."

Peru

Fujimori Arrives in Bolivia on Official Visit

PA2001044293 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] President Alfredo Fujimori was given a grand welcome in Bolivia on the first day of his two-day official visit. He was invited by Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora. Fujimori, who was visibly moved by the magnificent welcome, told the Bolivians that he is their friend. At the same time, he urged moving ahead in the integration process to achieve the hemispheric unity dreams of Bolivar and Santa Cruz.

President Fujimori was welcomed at El Alto Airport by Foreign Minister Ronald MacLean, who accompanied the presidential party to Murillo Plaza, the location of the Government Palace, the Cathedral, and the Congress.

There were very strict security measures for this visit, to the extent that 80 percent of the people were restricted from entering the Plaza de Armas. But the presidents were able to break protocol and speak to the people. Once on the platform, Gustavo Lora Bonilla, the child who became the first to step on the soil at Ilo, gave President Fujimori a bouquet of flowers and welcomed him on behalf of the Bolivian people.

In their respective speeches, Alberto Fujimori and Jaime Paz Zamora emphasized the very old friendship the two countries share, a friendship all the more solid now that there is a personal friendship between the two presidents.

[Begin recording] [Paz Zamora] With the heart of Bolivia in my hands, I welcome Alberto Fujimori as a brother, as a friend, and as president of our sister republic, Peru. We will discuss the joint efforts that we are making to modernize our countries, to achieve the reforms our peoples demand, to develop our economies, and above all, to enhance the social development and wellbeing that the Peruvian and Bolivian peoples demand. [applause]

[Fujimori] We have so much in common with you, President Paz Zamora. We believe in specific facts, not in formalities. On the threshold of the 21st century, we need to move ahead on integration. This integration must be done based on the unity of the peoples so that the dreams of Bolivar and of Santa Cruz will come true. Thank you very much for the welcome. [applause, cheers] [end recording]

At the conclusion of the welcoming ceremony, the two presidents took flowers to the tomb of Marshal Andres de Santa Cruz. They then went to the Presidential Palace, from where they stood on a balcony to view a military parade.

Hours later, the Peruvian and Bolivian presidents went to the main hall of the Presidential Palace, where they ratified the Ilo Agreements signed one year ago. In his speech, President Fujimori said that Ilo is not the result

of a political calculation, but rather the result of the brotherhood of the two peoples.

Speaks at Ceremony

PY2001223893 La Paz Television Nacional Network in Spanish 2315 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Speech by President Alberto Fujimori at a ceremony at Government House in La Paz celebrating the first anniversary of the signing of the Ilo Treaty—live]

[Text] Appreciated friend and President Jaime Paz Zamora, Messrs. Bolivian ministers, ladies and gentlemen:

Today we saw our two countries' flags fluttering at the entrance of this beautiful palace, and we can still see them from this room. Together the Bolivian and Peruvian flags represent nationality and unity, fatherland and integration. Before these two flags I want to convey my personal greetings and those of my government and of my country to you, Mr. President, and to the sisterly Bolivian people, whom I thank for today's enthusiastic and generous welcome. I also give thanks for the invitation and for the opportunity you have afforded me here to meditate on our common past, and on the light reflected from this past by the great Marshal Santa Cruz. This light is showing us the path leading toward a future of progress and well being, and the steps we are taking toward it. This light also is revealing our past passivity, our zeal and omissions, and our mistakes and their consequences. The time for useless, sonorous speeches on integration, the time for empty promises, for unity without unity, and for integration without content has come to an end, because the people's patience has come to an end. This is a different time. It is the time to untie the Gordian knot that has been preventing us from treading together the path that leads to this future.

As president, I have been able to realize that Bolivian-Peruvian unity is based not only on geography and culture, but also on a logical basis, on the people's logic, which is called common sense. Our common future must be based on and determined by this logic instead of the logic of the states or of the pressure groups or agents. From our government seats we cannot maintain obstacles or shackles that hinder the natural encounter of our peoples. We can no longer delay an encounter inspired by a unity which was established by history and nature a long time ago. My administration is willing to firmly and daringly tread this path, to take firm and daring steps, to take long and definite steps toward this goal. Ilo was one of those steps, and is thus inscribed on this path toward this future as a concrete deed. It is now time for realizations, for achievements, for deeds, for pragmatism. We must leave behind the empty speeches without content, and the lyrical remarks about unity and integration which yield no immediate, concrete, direct results.

Bolivia is today opening bids for the international companies that will be in charge of implementing and managing the tax free, industrial, and tourist zone already granted to this country by Peru, and my country is opening bids for the international companies that will be in charge of administering and controlling the Port of Ilo services. By doing that, we are taking real and concrete action. Among our commitments, we must include infrastructure work in the fields of highway construction, airline services, communications, and energy. Work in some of these fields has already started, such as, the construction of the Ilo Airport apron, and of some stretches of the highway connecting the towns of Desaguadero and Ilo.

We are, therefore, taking fundamental steps toward the consolidation of the initiative that was born on the shores of the Ilo Sea. Still vivid in the minds of the Peruvian people are the images of hundreds of Bolivian citizens who, holding their tricolor flags, again met the sea they had been yearning for. I mention these images as an inspiration to the difficult work that is to be carried out by the company that will make Bolivia Mar a reality. In compliance with the agreements we have just signed, your administration will have to select this company.

I want to tell the Bolivian people, government, and democratic institutions that Ilo is not the result of political calculations, of subtleties, or of conditions. In Peru, my government is fully aware of what this means. This effort is solely the result of the brotherhood and friendship of the two peoples. [applause]

Peru has been extremely sincere in its offer to share part of its seacoast with your administration. We were aware of the amount of resistance this decision would create in Peru; as a matter of fact this was the case at the beginning. This is the spirit of my administration. If we have been talking about changing our way of focusing on things, if we have been discussing audacity and concrete steps we must, therefore, provide concrete proof of these changes. We must preach through example.

Mr. President, on the threshold of the 21st century there can be no more loyal means by which to honor the memory of the great Marshal Andres de Santa Cruz, that illustrious and great Peruvian, that illustrious and great Bolivian, and that illustrious and great advocate of the confederacy, than by starting to build unity.

We have before us the challenge of a new century and a new world. We can join it divided and weak, ignoring the message the great architect of the confederacy sent us in the past, or we can join it strong through integration and fraternity. Our peoples have made this heritage true in many forms. Just look at our borders, where there is a permanent embrace of exchange and mutual influence. I am sure that we will continue interpreting correctly, Mr. President, the wishes of our peoples, who are wise and great. Thank you very much.

Discusses Amnesty at News Conference

PA2001045193 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Telephone report by Miguel Seminario Reyna from La Paz, Bolivia—recorded]

[Text] President Alberto Fujimori held a news conference at noon on 19 January at the President Hotel, where he left open the possibility of granting amnesty to the Army generals and officers who tried to stage a coup d'etat on 13 November 1992.

Fujimori pointed out to the Bolivian media that this has not been the only time the military has tried to oust him from power, as there have been other occasions, which he did not specify. He added that the case against General Salinas Cedo and the other generals who rebelled with him is being studied by the Supreme Council of Military Justice, and that the Council must first make a pronouncement before anything is done.

Discusses Relations With Bolivia

PY2001170493 La Paz Television Nacional Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] President Alberto Fujimori held an important news conference at the Presidente Hotel at approximately 1300 today. He clarified the doubts of journalists, emphasizing the importance of promoting Peruvian-Bolivian relations. He said:

[Begin Fujimori recording] I believe outstanding progress has been made in our relations and, above all, the spirit of Bolivian-Peruvian relationships has been strengthened. I believe this is one of the main foundations upon which to expand relations between Peru and Bolivia.

As I stated at Murillo Square, I am determined to enhance relations. The Bolivian people can rest assured that the Peruvian president openly favors integration. [end recording]

Fujimori also referred to the bilateral agreements on free trade that were signed recently. He described them as an integrationist opening in this part of Latin America.

[Begin Fujimori recording] President Paz Zamora has echoed this position. I hope during the next few months we will be able to implement this in the eastern part of Peru as a way to integrate this part of America. We also seek to promote foreign trade through the western part and through the Pacific Basin. This project, which will be implemented in the medium term, deserves our full attention. [end recording]

The South America Andean region is determined to explain the true properties of coca, which is a traditional product of our countries. President Fujimori gave his opinion on this issue.

[Begin Fujimori recording] Peru is the world's biggest coca producer. We are determined to defend some aspects of coca production. We are very cautious of alternative uses of coca for criminal purposes. There are always alternatives that must be analyzed. I note with interest that President Paz Zamora wants coca to be promoted for beneficial purposes. [end recording]

Fujimori referred to a report that caused a great commotion in 1992, that is, the dissolution of the Peruvian Congress and the Peruvian people's immediate support for this decision.

[Begin Fujimori recording] Some eight or nine months after I made this decision, the results confirmed that we were right. Terrorism, for example, which fortunately you Bolivians have not experienced, was greatly solved after 5 April. The police and the Armed Forces used to send arrested terrorists to jails that were controlled by top leaders of the Shining Path and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement. After only a few months in prison, the Judicial Branch used to release them. [end recording]

Concludes Official Visit

PY2101015293 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2347 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Excerpt] La Paz, 20 Jan (EFE)—Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori returned today at 1936 (2336 GMT) to Lima on a Peruvian Air Force plane, after concluding a two-day visit to the country.

Fujimori arrived in El Alto International Aiport, 4,000 meters above sea level, from Cochabamba, 403 km east of La Paz, where he spent the second day of his visit to the country. [passage omitted]

Government Extends State of Emergency

PA2001132193 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 1218 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] We read the legal guidelines included in the official newspaper EL PERUANO and found that one of the government's decisions, for example, has been to put the defense minister in charge of the presidency of the Council of Ministers. Of course, Foreign Minister Oscar De La Puente Raygada is currently in Bolivia and Victor Malca will manage his office while he is away. Also, Justice Minister Fernando Vega Santagadea has been placed in charge of the Foreign Ministry.

The government has extended the state of emergency in Hucayali, Loreto, and Huanco. The order is published in the aforementioned newspaper too.

The resignation letters from the members of the Foreign Ministry Advisory Commission have been accepted. They are: Aurelio Miro Quesada and (Fernando de Trasenin.)

The newspaper confirmed the censure against Lindley Alfredo Salinas Perez who is the mayoral candidate in Espinar. He is registered in the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance party and, thus, cannot be included on an independent list.

Bombs Damage Popular Christian Party Office

PA2101050693 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 0448 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Two powerful explosive devices detonated at the entrance of the Miraflores District Office of the Popular Christian Party [PPC]. The explosion damaged several stores in the area, but there were no casualties, the police reported.

Police spokesmen pointed out the explosions took place simultaneously and caused considerable damage to the PPC office located on Benavides Avenue no. 617, Miraflores District in Lima.

Minister To Meet With 'Second Support Group'

PA2001133593 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Peru will take an important step to rejoin the international financial system on 2 February. Economy and Finance Minister Jorge Camet announced that on that day, the first meeting with the Second Support Group, led by the United States and Japan, will be held. Here is what Minister Camet said:

[Begin recording] [Camet] We already have the IMF response. We will hold a meeting on 2 February with the Second Support Group that is cooperating with Peru. Everything will continue as planned.

[Unidentified reporter] Has the Second Support Group been organized?

[Camet] The leaders have already been organized. A meeting has been called for 2 February, and we will attend.

[Reporter] Who will participate in this meeting?

[Camet] The leaders are the United States, Japan, and the developed nations of the EC, and others such as Canada and Spain. We expect greater cooperation....

[Reporter, interrupting] What do you expect from that meeting?

[Camet] We will attempt to round up $410 million; this is the support we require from them for our [word indistinct] program.

[Reporter] Given the current circumstances, what can Peru expect down the road?

[Camet] On the foreign front everything is positive. We need three to four more months to complete Peru's reinsertion. This is an on-going process.

[Reporter] Taking into account the recession we are experiencing, when will this be solved, or at least when will we see signs that solutions are near?

[Camet] I want to make it very clear that the nation has to make extremely hard efforts, but this has to continue although we have already passed the most difficult part. The efficiency....

[Reporter, interrupting] [words indistinct]?

[Camet] That is right. Do you think that in two and a half years everything is going to be solved when nothing was done for 30 years?

[Reporter] [question indistinct]?

[Camet] No, I do not think there will be additional adjustments. I personally think that we have already hit bottom. [end recording]

CCD Elects Constitution Commission Chairman

PA1901125893 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Congressman Carlos Torres y Torres Lara, of the Change 90/New Majority Coalition, has been elected chairman of the Democratic Constituent Congress [CCD] Constitution Commission. The objective of this commission is to draft a new constitution.

The CCD will work, among other things, on drafting a new constitution that should include the most positive aspects of the 1979 Constitution. There are already two initiatives being discussed. One of these initiatives is from the Change 90/New Majority Coalition. The other was presented by former presidents of the Bar Association of Lima.

[Begin Torres y Torres recording] We believe that this new constitution will embody the guidelines of the new generation. A new generation is leading this project. It includes political leaders, historians, and prominent Peruvians who will allow us to incorporate the contributions and efforts of the past to try again to consolidate our country. [end recording]

On 19 January, the 13-member work team will formally begin to study the first title of the draft presented by the governing coalition. Tools to be used on this endeavor include the "Real Academia de la Lengua Dictionary", the Constitutions of 1933 and 1979, and relevant documents from countries such as Italy, France, the United States, and our neighbors in America.

On 18 January, Congress continued the work initiated on 15 January, the installation of various commissions. Last week, four were installed. On the morning of 18 January, the following commissions were installed: the Decentralization, Local Governments, and Social Development Commission, chaired by Miguel Benitez; the Labor Commission, chaired by Ricardo Marcenaro; and the Health Commission, chaired by Jaime Fromba, who has told the media that the health minister will appear before this commission in the near future.

Legal Group Linked to Shining Path

PA1801200093 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Report by Alejando Guerrero]

[Text] While members of the so called Association of Democratic Lawyers (AAD) worked to defend accused persons, they became a valuable aid to justice, and their endeavor became quite commendable and praiseworthy. However, according to the latest charges, some of the lawyers undertook a very different role incompatible, not only with justice, but also with mankind.

On 7 October 1992, at 1656 [2056 GMT], Abimael Guzman Reynoso, also known as Comrade Gonzalo, head of the Peruvian Communist Party Shining Path, entered a security cell for the last time. The cell was located inside the military court where he was being tried. His associates, Elena Iparraguirre, alias Comrade Miriam, and Zenon Walter Vargas Cardenas, alias Comrade Arturo, were placed at his side. These three persons were leading members of the Shining Path Central Committee.

On a bench located at one side of Guzman's cell, three blindfolded lawyers awaited the start of the trial. At 1658 a soldier withdrew the hoods covering the inmates' heads and the blindfolds covering the lawyers eyes. The court president opened the session and immediately the rapporteur stood and read the life term verdict for each of the accused.

The curtain finally fell, and the trial against the most outstanding Shining Path leaders ended. Amid the shouting from the accused, lawyer Alfredo Crespo Bragayrac stood and requested a last review of the evidence. The request was rejected by the court.

The accused were taken away and once again the lawyers were blindfolded before being taken back to the street. While they were waiting for the guards, the three lawyers, Alfredo Cresto Bragayrac, (Ramon Landauro), and (Carlos Gamero Quispe) bitterly remarked on their defeat. This time their legal arguments and maneuvers could not prevent the Shining Path leadership from life imprisonment. The democratic lawyers' downfall had begun.

The AAD was formed in August 1977. At the beginning it was an organization of leftist lawyers concerned primarily with defending workers who had no financial means. However, in 1980 the Shining Path took over control of the association, militarized it, and commissioned it with defending arrested terrorists. In addition, it also commissioned the association with attracting law school students, forming civilian militias, and organizing the relatives of arrested terrorists to carry out tasks for the party.

The AAD's most active defense attorneys have been Yovanka Pardave Trujillo, alias Comrade Sara, deceased; Marta Huatay, alias Comrade Mary or Comrade Rosa, sentenced to life imprisonment; Alfredo Crespo Bragayrac, alias Comrade Franco, currently under arrest; Tito Valle Travesano alias Comrade Eustaquio, deceased; Jorge Cartagena Vargas, under arrest; (Lucio Quispe Llaranga), free; (Fernando Alarco Carcamo), free; Rodolfo Ascensios Martel, free. Their defense maneuvers allowed numerous terrorists to be released from prison.

Is the connection between the AAD and Shining Path strong? Yes, it is. The AAD is a branch of the committee called People's Aid of Peru [Socorro Popular del Peruj, an organization Abimael Guzman himself called a fundamental party committee. People's Aid of Peru is divided into four subcommittees: Relatives—organizes the relatives of all terrorists arrested, disappeared, or killed; Defense—directs workers and community activists, as well as supervises the workings of the AAD and law school students; OVT [expansion unknown]—which controls activities in the east, central and west of Lima; Support—which is responsible for gathering medication, arranging housing facilities, and obtaining food for all activists.

In this diagram, defense occupies a primary position, and is divided into three branches: party, army, and front. The party branch controls workers, lawyers and students. Its military faction organizes attack groups and carries out attempts. On the other hand, the front moves activists, schools, and contacts.

Up until November of 1992, Marta Huatay, alias Comrade Mary or Comrade Rosa, was the subcommittee for defense. After her arrest, Comrade Franco took her place, who is none other than Alfredo Crespo Bragayrac. That was his post when he was arrested by the police. When Marta Huatay was arrested, she was carrying several documents that indicated that the Shining Path was surveilling several Army generals, who were going to be attacked. The police arrested the author of the report for Huatay: a terrorist by the name of Rodriguez, who later confessed that he was watching the soldiers under orders from Alfredo Crespo and Jorge Cartagena. The police arrested the two lawyers based on this evidence. Jorge Cartagena was arrested as he left his home to catch a taxi. The taxi turned out to be from the Dincote [Counterterrorism National Directorate]. Alfredo Crespo was also arrested when he tried to escape in a taxi.

This is the most important document the police have found in the hands of the democratic Lawyers. It is a document that proves the connections between these lawyers and the crimes and attacks that have happened recently in the country. This is a record that contains a large number of plans and drawings of attacks that have occurred in Lima and of others that were still in the preparation process. They are carefully drafted maps of the attacks and even car bomb attacks. The most important information is in the back of the book. There is a long hand-written list of names of policemen, officers, and NCO's who provide security services at the homes of various political figures and government officials. But here we also have the names of the government officials, their precise addresses, the personnel providing security

at their homes, and even the weapons, the vehicles, and communications equipment they have available.

According to the register, the Shining Path knows exactly how many men serve and with what weaponry they protect the general director of the government, the comptroller general, the president of the National Election Board, the chief of the National Superintendency of Tax Administration, the ambassadors of Israel and Japan, the president of the Social Security Fund, the relatives of President Fujimori, the Armed Forces generals, and each and every one of the ministers. The AAD had this information. But how did they get it. The government security agencies must answer this question.

With the dismantling of the AAD, the Dincote has delivered another blow to the Shining Path. There is plenty of work to do yet, as there are many committees and cells within the general organization of the Communist Party of Peru which are still intact, while others have regrouped after being disbanded. The fight against the Shining Path still has a long way to go.

Speech by Armed Forces Joint Command Chief

PA1701194893 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 1541 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Speech by Division General Nicolas de Bari Hermoza Rios, commander of the Armed Forces Joint Command and Army commander general, at the Ceremony of Institutional Unity and Cohesion of the Armed Forces and the Peruvian National Police at the Army General Headquarters in Lima—live]

[Text] Army General and Defense Minister, Division General and Interior Minister, Messrs. Commanders General of the Peruvian Navy and Air Force, Lieutenant General and Director of the Peruvian National Police, admirals, generals, officers and subordinates, cadets, technicians, noncommissioned officers, and Navy officers, gentlemen:

I wish to express my most sincere gratitude to the defense and foreign ministers, who have joined us at this military ceremony. I want to note the presence of the commanders general of the Peruvian Navy and Air Force and of the director of the Peruvian National Police, who in representation of their institutions, are showing us the indissoluble unity of our Armed Forces and Peruvian National Police, which are forces of order at the service of common welfare.

I also wish to express my recognition of the commanders general, chiefs of the five military regions and the great units comprising them; the front chiefs; the generals, admirals, and officers who are members of the operational forces, and the support units of the respective institutions represented here. I wish to express my gratitude to Division General Howard Rodriguez and the generals, admirals, and officers who have spoken here on behalf of their institutions, stating their firm expression of support to their respective commands, not just to Gen. Hermoza, who is only a soldier in the trenches of battle. In his position as Army commander general and commander of the Armed Forces Joint Command, he represents the Army and the forces of order, thereby identifying with a cause and a commitment to achieve the greatest aspiration of the Peruvian people, which is to attain the country's peace.

Your presence strengthens your commands and provides them the necessary moral and spiritual support to continue with this hard fight against the enemies of the fatherland and the enemies of the forces of order in hiding. Our enemies, by taking advantage of the freedoms of democracy, seem to be trying to destabilize our institutions to stop us from working for peace, fraternity, and social justice.

We are the heirs of a military tradition of which we must feel proud. This tradition has been enriched throughout the years with the principles taught to us in our respective alma maters.

We are soldiers of the fatherland and, as such, we are far from personal ambition, selfishness, or the desire to show off. We are and we will always be the servants of the fatherland because we have dedicated our lives to this sacred mission. We are not going to be diverted one millimeter from this goal, which is our pledge. Nothing or no one will change our conduct and we will never give in to those who believe that by knocking on the doors of our barracks they are going to satisfy their ambitions. We do not accept the verbal slander or accusations against us. I can say that we are way above these things and that our only concern is to fulfill each day with greater efficiency and professionalism, the mission the country has given us.

Discipline, moral values, and vocation for service are the constant elements that serve as the foundation of our institutions. That is why we cannot allow, we firmly reject, the actions of certain irresponsible people who intend to destroy these foundations on which our military authority is based.

Those who seek this do not love our leadership institutions and do not want us to attain national peace; they oppose the eradication of corruption and drug trafficking. They do not love Peru. We say to them that your plans will not materialize. You will never manage to divide us or destroy our leadership institutions.

You are sending the best message with your presence at this ceremony. We see represented here the indestructible unity of the Armed Forces and National Police, based on their top leadership, who represent the courage and daily sacrifices of officers and thousands of soldiers who are facing terrorism in the most far away places of our fatherland. I wish to reaffirm my recognition of and pride in them.

The unity around the political guidelines and strategies established by the constitutional president of the

Republic, in his capacity as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, is reflected here.

The entire country must know, with security and trust, that the Armed Forces and National Police are united solidly around their leadership and are fulfilling the essential duties assigned them. We will not allow terrorism to prosper because, as the forces of order, we will continue to work with the same tenacity and firmness as we did recently in Aguaytia and (Vizcatan), where our operations succeeded because of efficient intelligence work.

We are the first to support a return to legality and democratic institutions based on the firm expression of popular will to comply with one of the goals established by the constitutional president with the support of the Armed Forces and National Police. This indicates we were right to support the profound transformations that were started on 5 April.

We must not overlook that there are still certain groups, which are clinging to their old interests, that view with displeasure the country's new development goals and its creation of new institutions based on a genuine democracy at the service of all Peruvians. We say to these groups with the utmost firmness that they are marching against history, because the great national majorities are placing their hopes on a new Peru.

On this day, in addition to the specific mission of the Armed Forces and National Police, we are concerned with fulfilling, with the utmost efficiency, the tasks that derive from the new pacification strategy, combating the corruption of drug trafficking until its eradication, and implementing as many civic actions as possible in favor of the community.

As we implement these goals, we notice that the level of popular identification and support increases by the day. The people, with the support of their brothers in uniform, are making their share of sacrifices, in the same unselfish manner, in the struggle to eliminate terrorist violence and build a fairer and more developed country.

I also wish to point out the efficient and professional cooperation of the national intelligence system for the prominent role it has played in the pacification efforts. I must note that very important progress was achieved in the struggle against terrorism and drug trafficking in the past two years thanks to the ongoing coordination between the Armed Forces and National Police and the national intelligence system.

There is a perfect symbiosis between the activities of operational forces and the silent and anonymous work of men who are part of the intelligence community. That is why at this ceremony I wish to convey to them our deepest appreciation for their patriotic, unselfish, and often not fully understood work in safeguarding national security and defense.

Gentlemen, here you can ascertain there is no division, disunity, or lack of discipline. The Armed Forces and National Police are united and full of the patriotism and unselfishness demanded by the mission entrusted on us. We are fully identified with the constitutional president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces and National Police of Peru, through the chain of command embodied by their commanders general.

Leading an institution is an honorable challenge that obliges us to work without faltering; to work as a team tenaciously and cohesively; and to show unselfish dedication, total honesty, maximum training, and efficient professionalism. Only in this way will we overcome the obstacles that are conspiring against the institution's harmonious operation.

Gentlemen, these concepts are the principles on which our daily actions are based. We reaffirm these principles on this day without the slightest doubt or hesitation because the mission of the Armed Forces and National Police has been not only the permanent professional concern of the command, but our very reason to exist. Thank you very much. [applause]

Perez de Cuellar Demands Full Democracy

PA1701041293 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] Javier Perez de Cuellar, former UN secretary general, has demanded full democracy in the country. Perez de Cuellar said the independence of the Congress will be essential to improve Peru's image abroad and attract foreign investments. He made the statement while being distinguished with the Lima Chamber of Commerce Medal of Honor.

His talents as a diplomat and distinguished Peruvian and his valuable services to the country earned Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar the Medal of Honor, which the Lima Chamber of Commerce granted for the first time in its history, according to Dr. Samuel Gleiser, chairman of the centenarian business association.

In turn, the former UN secretary general said he felt pleased because he knows he has fulfilled his duty toward his country. He nevertheless stated his concern about the current situation; adding the private sector should receive more support from the public sector in the foreign trade area so our riches can compete abroad. He said this undoubtedly involves diplomatic work, which is not frivolous, as some may think.

[Begin Perez de Cuellar recording] Peru's image abroad cannot be valid if democracy is not absolute. We will not achieve that democracy until we truly achieve national harmony and a permanent dialogue between the people and their elected officials. I think the current situation-....[pauses] although I am not a politician, I think the Congress we elected has a great responsibility because it must guarantee democracy and prove to other countries Peru has an effective democracy and all the state branches are independent. [end recording]

Poll on Government, Opposition, Fujimori

PA1801040993 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jan 93

[All figures as received]

[Text] Former Economy Minister Carlos Bolona indicated in his resignation he deplores that the government is often too aware of the polls. Either way, it is advisable to know what the people think. Let us see the latest revelations from the polls, which are sometimes surprising. The poll was conducted in Lima's metropolitan area between 8 and 10 January and included 530 persons. The poll has a 4.5 percent margin of error, assuming a 95 percent level of truthfulness. By the way, the poll is for Panamericana Television's use exclusively.

The first question was: Do you approve or disapprove of the government's current actions? Fifty-two percent approve, 26 percent disapprove, and 22 percent gave no answer. The reply varies according to social and economic groups. Approval reaches 74 and 61 percent in levels A and B [levels not further identified], respectively; and 47 and 50 percent in levels C and D.

What is your opinion of the role of the political opposition? Fifty percent disapprove, 20 percent approve. Disapproval hovers around or surpasses 50 percent at every social and economic level.

President Fujimori's actions received a 60 percent approval rating and a 25 percent disapproval rating. Approval reaches the following percentages in levels A, B, C, and D: 73 percent, 66 percent, 71 percent, and 54 percent, respectively. Among men it reaches 63 percent and reaches 60 percent among young people between 18 and 20.

Foreign Minister Oscar de la Puente earned a 33 percent approval rating and a 20 percent disapproval rating. Approval occurred at every social and economic level, particularly in level A.

The antisubversive policy received a 74 percent approval rating. Approval reaches 89 percent in levels A and B; and 69 percent in levels C and D.

The government's economic policy received a 48 percent disapproval rating from the population in the capital and a 33 percent approval rating. The differences here are obvious: Approval in level A reached 62 percent and disapproval reached 50 percent in level B.

This does not imply disapproval of former Minister Carlos Bolona. Quite the contrary, the final evaluation results in an approval rating—51 percent against 31 percent—and it is extraordinarily high in social and economic levels A and B, where he earned 74 percent and 64 percent, respectively.

Dr. Carlos Bolona's resignation is considered negative by 45 percent, and this belief is shared by 64 percent in level A.

It is appropriate to mention 55 percent believe their family's economic situation is now worse than it was six months ago. This reaches a level of 65 percent in level D.

Regarding the next six months, 30 percent believe their family's situation will be the same; 29 percent believe it will be worse; and 17 percent believe it will be better. The discrepancies are obviously considerable according to social and economic level.

What are the country's three greatest problems? Above all, terrorism, with 35 percent; then unemployment, with 33 percent; and then poverty, with 30 percent. Levels A and B rated terrorism as the greatest problem; level C rated terrorism and poverty as the greatest problems; and level D rated unemployment as the greatest problem.

Uruguay

President Expects 'Fluid Relations' With U.S.

PY2101141493 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0830 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] The president of the Republic said he expects from newly-inaugurated U.S. President Bill Clinton a better understanding and fluid relations between the two countries, treating each other as equals, as partners in future prosperity.

In remarks for the Mexican ECO Television Network, the Uruguayan president said we Latin Americans, as Ibero-Americans, expect enhanced relations between our countries. He stressed that the foreign policy of great nations, like the United States and other world powers, do not change easily just because the ruling party has changed.

The Uruguayan president concluded by saying: There may be nuances and aspects, but great nations maintain very stable foreign policies, which is in our interest.

Will 'Act Harshly' to Police Conflict

PY2001190393 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] [words indistinct] the president of the Republic has warned that the government will act harshly if it has to face another police conflict like the one that took place last November. Meanwhile, the National Police Family Civilian Association has organized a protest march for tomorrow from the Army Square to the Interior Ministry building.

President Luis Alberto Lacalle said yesterday during a meeting with congressmen from his party that, in face of a similar situation he has the support of the Armed Forces and that he will use all the harshness necessary.

The chief of state also met with the director of the Armed Forces Information Service, General [name indistinct], who did not reveal the contents of the meeting.

Leaders from the National Police Family Civilian Association met to analyze the situation (?a few hours after) having been received by the Congressional Permanent Committee.

All policemen on leave and police relatives were summoned for tomorrow at 1500 to participate in a peaceful march that will start from the Army Square and end in front of the Interior Ministry building.

Miguel Angel Galan, chief of the Maldonado Police Department, reported that during the meeting with the congressmen, the president of the Republic said that he will not allow them to threaten us with a hot summer. Galan said that the president was correct when he compared them with Tupamaros, those who said they want a hot summer.

Committee Rejects IMF Representative Remarks

PY2001173693 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0830 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] The Congressional Permanent Committee approved a declaration last night in which it rejects remarks to the press by (Andrew Walk), the IMF representative to our country, and notes that, for the sake of our country's relationship with this international organization, the IMF representative should not remain in his post.

The declaration was approved by legislators Daoniz Libran Bonino and Alba Osores de Lanza from the Battleist Sector, List 15; Guillermo Stirling from the Battleist Forum and (Llano Gorosito) from the National Rocha Movement; Rafael Michelini from the New Sector Coalition; and Doreen Ibarra from the Broad Front.

Deputies Juan Carlos Ayala and Luis Ferrizo, and Senator Alvaro Alonso, the three Herreraists [of Blanco Party] on this committee, voted against.

The declaration described (Walk)'s remarks as unwarranted meddling in our country's domestic affairs and rejected it, suggesting that the IMF representative sought to impose conditions on the economic leadership.

Among other remarks, (Walk) expressed [words indistinct], sending a bad signal abroad [words indistinct]. (Walk) emphasized that if Ramon Diaz is forced to resign as Central Bank chairman, there will be great problems for our country's economic leadership.

The first point of the declaration notes that some of the IMF representative's remarks represent unwarranted meddling in Uruguayan domestic affairs.

The permanent committee also stresses its strongest and most vigorous rejection of the conditioning that the IMF representative intends to impose on our country's economic leadership and concludes that, in keeping with (Walk)'s remarks, his stay as IMF representative is not in the best interests of our country's correct relationship with the IMF.

Deputy (?Llano Gorosito) originally proposed a declaration rejecting [words indistinct] and considering totally inappropriate (Walk)'s stay as IMF representative to our country. The deputy described as inappropriate and incorrect the IMF representative's remarks. The deputy noted that [words indistinct] our country's sovereignty and asked the Economy Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, and those linked to the executive branch to heed the congressional declaration.

Air Force Plane Crashes; Two Officers Killed

PY2001020993 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] An Uruguayan Air Force airplane crashed this morning, killing its two occupants. The airplane is a North American P-6 [as heard] training plane. The cause of the crash is not known. Its two occupants, Captain Fernando Sarquiz and Lieutenant Jorge Camaras, were killed instantly.

The Uruguayan Air Force Command released a communique saying that an investigation is being carried out by the security division to find out the cause of the accident.

Anti-Semitic Attack on Jewish-Owned Store

PY1901193593 Montevideo BUSQUEDA in Spanish 7-13 Jan 93 p 6

[Excerpt] A catering company owned by Jewish people was set on fire on 6 January and Nazi symbols and anti-Semitic slogans in German were painted on its walls.

The catering company store is located at 2428 Jose L. Terra Street between Domingo Aamburu and Carlos Reyles streets.

The unidentified individuals who set the store on fire and painted "Die Juden" (Death to the Jewish) on the walls apparently stole several things from the store. [passage omitted]

Venezuela

Analyst Gauges Clinton Foreign Policy Speech

PA2001041193 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 2350 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Commentary by international analyst Carlos Romero]

[Text] Bill Clinton will assume the U.S. Presidency at noon on 20 January.

On 18 January, two days before he democratically takes power in his country, Clinton delivered an important foreign policy speech to the diplomatic corps.

Two conclusions can be derived from that speech. First, that there will be continuity in foreign policy; second, that foreign policy will play an important role during the presidential term of this new U.S. leader.

It is worth mentioning that Clinton said something very important: His foreign policy will rest on three pillars. First, a continuation of the U.S. policy of support for democracy throughout the world; second, the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons; and third, something new. Clinton believes that productivity and a strong domestic economy are necessary to allow the United States to regain an important role in world economy.

Clinton said there must be some house cleaning to enable the United States to be a competitive and important country in the world economy again.

It must be said that this is not just a matter of developing a more modern and leading economy. It is also a matter of making the human and economic resources of the U.S. economy more efficient.

Clinton's goals of productivity, democracy, and arms reduction indicate that his policies will be actively implemented. Nothing less could be expected from the president of a superpower like the United States.

Guyana

Government Expects Economic Growth in 1993

FL1901194793 Bridgetown CANA in English 1428 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 19, CANA—The Guyana economy grew by between 7.4 and 7.7 per cent last year and the government is expecting a similar increase for 1993, Finance Minister Asgar Ally said. Ally, in a weekend interview with the state-owned Guyana CHRONICLE, also said government was forecasting that inflation, which was 15 per cent last year, would fall to a single digit figure.

Last year's expansion in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was attributed to increases in output by some of the major productive sectors such as gold which increased by 34 per cent, sugar by 45 per cent, and rice by 11.5 percent. This year, production is expected to further increase in all these sectors.

Ally also said he expected to prune public sector spending, noting that ministries such as the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs and the office of the president will come under particular scrutiny to slash lavish spending. Ally did not foresee the proposed cuts resulting in job losses but rather more efficient deployment of available staff, some of whom he indicated are underutilised.

Ally said he also expected the economy in 1993 to benefit from some debt relief following the holding of free elections last year and the approval of the government's policy framework paper and memorandum of economic policies by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Since both developments, aid has recommenced from the several bilateral donors and international financial institutions including the United Kingdom and the United States.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), according to the CHRONICLE, will give the Guyana Government a U.S.1.1 million dollar grant for debt-servicing as well as provide U.S.0.7 million dollars for training and technical assistance. Last week, a U.S.7 million dollar PL [not further identified] 480 Grant Agreement was signed by representatives of the Guyana and U.S. Governments under which Guyana's wheat supplies for this year will be met.

Previous sums provided for the purchase of wheat under the PL 480 programme which began in 1986, were given as loans and were administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The grant programme is managed by the USAID and is part of the programme of cash support for debt servicing, technical assistance, and training being given to Guyana.